Continuous A-Bomb Inspection Plan Offered by Vishinsky

Daily Worker

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By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Jan. 13.—By his dramatic concessions and sweeping new proposals on disarmament, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky has called the State Department's bluff and once again shown that a real Big Five agreement is possible if Washington can be forced to accept it.

The Soviet statement late Saturday afternoon in effect starts the UN assembly all over again. But it is feared that U.S. ambassador Philip Jessup has received weekend instructions to evade the Soviets' outstretched hand. UN circles are worried that the State Department will move on Monday to send Vishinsky's plan to a new assembly disarmament commission instead of letting it be freely debated by the delegates. This would in effect postpone the matter though hardly bury it.

Vishinsky's vital concessions consisted of a readiness for simultaneous enforcement of a ban on the atombomb and a system of controls. The American and British spokesmen had opposed all along a resolution simply banning the bomb before a control system was effective.

Vishinsky also agreed that a future "international control organ shall have the right to conduct inspection on a continuing basis," as opposed to a previous Soviet feeling that periodic inspections would suffice.

In addition, the new Soviet resolution again calls for an immediate truce in Korea and withdrawal of all foreign troops, and includes earlier ideas for a one-third arms reduction within the next year. Within a month, the Soviet Union is ready to submit data on its own armed forces and atomic weapons, and asks the western powers to do likewise, including—as Vishinsky stressed in his two-hour speech "atomic weapons and military bases in foreign territories."

Other ideas in the resolution were the propositions that membership in the Atlantic Pact is incompatible with the UN charter, and a proposal for a world conference, which would include Peo-

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Florida Capitol Jimcrow Broken by Delegates

With the world pointing an accusing finger at Florida, Governor Fuller Warren last week temporarily forgot to enforce Florida's jimcrow laws. He met last Wednesday with a Negro and white protest delegation of 20 for more than four hours and promised to "extend myself beyond ordinary measures" to help punish the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, victims of bomb assassination.

Only two weeks before, Gov. Warren had issued a veiled incitement to violence against Walter White, NAACP head. But two weeks of mounting protests had apparently jolted the Governor.

For last Wednesday's delegation, which arrived in Florida from a number of states to attend the funeral of Mrs. Harriett Moore the day before, was greeted by him as "an exemplary manifestation of Amerianc citizenship."

The delegates represented the Civil Rights Congress, the Progressive Party, the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, an organization of Negro women, and Jewish, civic and trade union groups.

Led by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, the delegates were greeted individually by the Governor at the State House in Tallahassee, who remarked, "Every American has to deplore these brutal and foul murders. . . ."

The delegates reported their treatment was "respectful" throughout, and that there was no attempt to jimcrow them.

Mrs. Bass told the Governor the

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Negro's Home Bombed in N. C.

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550 in B'klyn Spark Women's Peace Drive

Five hundred and fifty Brooklynites filled the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., yesterday afternoon to launch a huge new women's peace movement designed to reach into every neighborhood and block in the borough. The exceptional Sunday turnout for the program under the auspices of the Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace testified to the growing strength of Brooklyn's peace forces which recently accounted for 58,000 signatures on Christmas peace cards to the President.

All aspects of Brooklyn life were represented. The overwhelming majority were mothers and housewives, Negro and white. The divergence of opinions on many subjects, except that of peace, was well expressed by the keynote speakers. After the invocation by the Rev. Samuel L. Arrington, of the Mount iZon Baptist Church of Bensonhurst, the gathering heard Rabbi Abraham S. Cronbach, theologian an dauthor, professor emeritus Hebrew Union College; Miss Fanny Hurst, well known novelist

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AUTO PLANT STOPPAGE PROTESTS FLORIDA TERROR

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—Workers in the paint shop in the Briggs Conner plant held a stoppage last Monday in protest against the Florida murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore. The whole plant was held up for 40 minutes as the paint shop workers, predominantly Negro, expressed their mourning and their determination that the government must put a stop to this terror.

FREE PRESS RALLY TO ASK SMITH ACT VICTIMS RELEASE

Thursday evening's Freedom of the Press rally at Manhattan Center will press the fight to release from jail Daily Worker editor-in-chief John Gates, its former publisher, Benjamin J. Davis, and other victims of the Smith Act, according to John Howard Lawson, chairman of the rally's sponsoring committee.

Convicted under the pro-fascist Smith Act, Gates is serving five years in Atlanta Federal pen and Davis in Leavenworth for their political views.

The meeting will also demand that indictments against a number of newspapermen for alleged violation of the Smith Act, as well as indictments of others because of what they wrote and published, be immediately dropped.

One of these newspapermen, James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent in Pittsburgh, has been invited to appear at the meeting.

Another Smith Act victim, Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and one of the 17 Communists Party and one of the 17 Communists scheduled to be tried in New York on March 3, will also address the meeting, which will be chaired by Lawson.

Others who will speak briefly include Carl Lawrence of the Amsterdam News, John Pittman, Daily Worker foreign affairs editor, and Joseph North, special Daily Worker correspondent who covered the aftermath of the Florida bomb-assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Mrs. Charlotta M. Bass, former publisher of the "California Eagle" who recently headed a delegation to Florida Governor Fuller Warren on the bombings, will speak in behalf of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, which has arranged the rally.

A cultural program arranged by Peoples Artists will feature an excerpt from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forrest," by the Unitl Chorus, and a musical presentation, "By-line: the People," by the Peoples Artist quartette.

NY Conference To Map Drive For Big 5 Pact

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They Speak from Their Cells

An Editorial

OUR EDITOR JOHN GATES will not be there. Nor will our former publisher, Ben Davis, be there.

They will be locked in their prison cells for the night as we hold our Freedom of the Press rally on Thursday night this week.

But their thoughts, their hearts and their inspiration will be there at Manhattan Center, this Thursday evening.

Their friends, comrades, supporters and well-wishers will stand together at Manhattan Center this Thursday night to take the vow that the cause for which our John Gates and our Ben Davis are in prison cells today will not die, nor be defeated. From their cells, they send their invisible invitation to every one of us to join in this fight.

For while the Washington tax thieves and "defense" grafters are framing new victims—like our veteran Pennsylvania correspondent James Dolsen, like the labor journalists Al Richmond and Philip Connolly on the West Coast and those in Hawaii—they are also showing their fear of the American people.

Our country is not the way it was when the cynical McGraths, Clarks, Medinas, Caudles, and Trumans framed brave Americans to prison for daring to challenge the vicious war in Korea.

Our editor and former publisher may be in prison—but their minority challenge to the Korean disaster has now become the voice of the majority of the nation.

The grafters who framed them stand naked before the people as deceitful and unworthy officials.

This Thursday night meeting will be no routine commemoration of our 28th birthday, which coincides with the free press fight. It will be in the spirit of those two splendid meetings which packed their halls and showed that the peoples fight to save our country from the democracy-killers, the murderers of Negroes, the peace-betrayors is rising.

This paper plays a proud part in that fight, offering itself to all — no matter what their political differences with us may be—the unity and solidarity which can restore the Bill of Rights and save America for peace and democratic liberty.

In the name of John Gates and Ben Davis, the editors and staff of this paper urge you to let nothing stand in the way of your going to Manhattan Center, Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Help free John Gates and Ben Davis, editor and newspaper publisher. Help stop the new frameups of journalists who dare to speak for peace. Do not miss this meeting.

MANHATTAN AT FOURTH OF GOAL IN WORKER SUB DRIVE

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N. Y. Conference to Map Drive for 5 Power Pact

On the night of Dec. 4, 500 delegates of New York City's varied neighborhood peace groups mapped a two-point program—a Christmas Peace postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, and a petition campaign for big power negotiations to establish world peace. The first part of the program is already part of the history of the country, the spectacular achieving of 225,000 signatures to the Christmas peace cards. With new awareness that the people are overwhelming for peace, with new confidence in the belief that peace can be won, and with ranks swelled by the unprecedented Christmas campaign, the peace groups are ready for the next phase.

A conference at the Hotel Brevoort on Jan. 22, called by the Greater New York Conference for Peace, will open the big power peace pact drive in the metropolitan area.

The Christmas card campaign, while concentrating on a plea for immediate peace in Korea, also contained a plea for big power consultations for peace. As such it took its place in the swelling national petition drive recording millions of varying expressions for a peace pact. The borough councils have now decided, for the next step, on a petition form addressed personally to each Congressman. Like the Christmas cards, it will be a handsome two tone job, leading off with "Dear Congressman . . ." and displaying prominently the big news story that the Gallup Poll discovered 70 percent of the American people in favor of direct negotiations for world peace.

Among early plans up for consideration Jan. 22, will be to make the petition available in Spanish, Italian and perhaps other languages as well as English. A report on the postcard achievements and citations of outstanding peace workers are also on the agenda.

XMAS CARD RESULTS

Summing up the remarkable achievements of the postcard appeal, without precedent in this city, the Greater New York Council revealed the following breakdown. Brooklyn, led by the Brooklyn Peace Council, accounted for 58,000. Manhattan, whose efforts were coordinated by the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, achieved 52,000. Queens, led by the Queens Co-Ordinating Council and breaking through to the people as few other campaigns in that borough, accounted for 25,000. The Labor Peace Conference got the names of 40,000 workers on the dotted line. Bronx, led mainly by the Bronx Council of the American Women for Peace, hit 30,000. Upstate New York, nearby New Jersey and miscellaneous areas swelled the total another 20,000.

Signatures were obtained in many ways, mainly by going where people were and calling attention to the cards. In many areas, churches, parent-teachers associations, neighborhoods, forums helped distribute the cards for signatures. In many instances other peace organizations united on the campaign, including branches of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the Women International League for Peace and Freedom and political groups.

The great peace meeting at Union Square was a highlight spurring the campaign. Thousands of instances were related of canvassed people insisting taking other cards for signatures. Some entire working-class apartment houses signed up without exception. Canvassers reported many workers, after signing, asking, "What else can we do for peace? How about taxes, and these terrible prices . . .?"

Marcel Sherer, chairman of the Greater New York Council, told the Daily Worker Friday, "The biggest thing about this was the discovery of a changed situation in regards to people's attitudes and moods, in every part of the city, not only working-class areas but middle class areas, and in many shops where 100 percent were willing to speak up for peace. There were great hopes for an end of the fighting in Korea by Christmas. They have not yet been fulfilled. But this fight is being carried on and intensified. Because of this delay in Korea, we feel it is all the more important to launch an extensive drive for major power negotiations, the only way peace can be guaranteed."

(More news of the Jan. 22 planning meeting will be forthcoming shortly).

600 MILLION HAVE SIGNED CALL FOR 'NO-WAR' PACT

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Almost 600 million people have signed appeals for a peace pact among the five big powers, United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France, it was announced here by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

The total number of 596,302,298 signatures come from the following countries:

Albania	865,885
Algeria	120,000
Argentine	3,000,000
Australia	90,000
Austria	871,021
Belgium	409,092
Bolivia	8,500
Brazil	3,000,000
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,530,057
Coloumbia	25,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	850,000
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	128,278
Egypt	100,000
Finland	550,000
France	10,000,000
Germany referendum against remilitarization and for a Peace Treaty	16,700,000
Great Britain	830,000
Greece	36,725
Guatemala	100,,000
Holland	342,598
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,700,000
Indonesia	609,163
Iraq	20,000
Israel	354,159
Iran	1,961,198
Italy	16,000,000
Japan	6,000,000
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	200,000
Mexico	300,000
Mongolia	633,877
Norway	30,000
Pakistan	14,000
Paraguay	16,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Siam	152,531
Spain	400,000
Sweden	265,000
Switzerland	61,800
Syria	265,000
Transjordan	22,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	130,000
Uruguay	216,000
USSR	117,669,320
Union of South Africa	5,000
Venezuela	45,000
Viet Nam	7,532,378

2,500 AT GENOCIDE RALLY HAIL STOPPAGES BID

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By DAVID PLATT

Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union and other speakers were cheered to the rafters at Webster Hall, Thursday night by 2,500 unionists, when they called for work stoppages, boycotts, demonstrations and delegations to Washington to protest the political murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

The occasion was a labor symposium on the historic petitioin "We Charge Genocide"—an indictment of the lynching and crimes committed against the Negro people.

The AFL, CIO and independent unionists who were present at the overflow meeting endorsed the call of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Negro Labor Council for a nation-wide work stoppage and for federal action to halt the reign of terror in Florida.

The meeting also called the United Nations General Assembly to use its powers under the charter to halt the crime of genocide against 15,000,000 Negro people in the United States.

In a speech interrupteed with deafening applause several times, Paul Robeson told the unionists that the U. S. Government is attempting to wipe out the Negro people "because theey are afraid of our strength.

"They have tried genocide against us for 300 years. We must be mighty strong to still be here. I tell you," Robeson said, "we are dealing today in the United States with the aroused wrath of the whole American nation. The 15 million Negroes in our land say it is about time it stopped. There's a closing of ranks among our people. The Negro masses are driving their leaders to speak as they have never spoken before and for good and sufficient reason. For we are dealing here with the question of life and death of the Negro people—life or death for American democracy—life or death for the whole world."

Ben Gold, who chaired the symposium, said the Genocide petition will soon become as well known internationally as Zola's "I Accuse" which broke the Dreyfus case wide open and shook the corrupt French ruling class to its roots a half century ago.

"We Charge Genocide" he declared, "is not the book of the month or of the year, but the book of the century. It is the cry of a people that will not be silenced by rope or blackjack. It is the cry of a suffering people that will roll like a snowball throughout the world." He lashed the cowardice of the Philip Murrays, Walter Reuthers and William Greens for their silence on the genocide war on the Negro.

Doxey Wilkerson of the Jefferson School described genocide as the "American way of jimcrow life. Genocide means bigger profits," he declared.

Wilkerson quoted from Perlo's book on 'Imperialism' which estimates that American capitalism's extra profits from the super exploitation of the Negro in the year 1948 was $4 billions. "Therefore they are interested in maintaining that system of murder."

Wilkerson called for a boycott of Florida products, pointing out that the businessmen there are sensitive to the fact that their state is a vacation resort. He noted that while the population of Florida is 3 millions, the state is host to 6 million tourists each year.

Clifford Cameron, manager, UE Local 475, said the Genocide book was not only a serious indictment of the American government but a "serious indictment against the American people who allow this to continue." He urged more action in the fight for Negro rights on the part of the progressive unions.

Ruth Seigel, executive secretary, Hollander Joint Board, Fur Workers Union, also stated it was not enough to talk about genocide. "We must organize. We must fight back."

Cleveland Robinson, vice-president, District 65, DPOWA indicated certain specific actions that trade unions could undertake in the fight against genocide and cited his union's picketing of the Department of Justice demanding action in th eMoore murder.

Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers, thrilled the audience with his account of the formation of the powerful Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, which he said, was an historic step forward in the fight for equal rights and first-class citizenship for Negroes.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Negro leader who recently completed a prison sentence for contempt because he refused to be an informer against leaders to the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress, received an ovation when he got up to read the resolution endorsing the Genocide petition to the United Nations.

The widows of Robert Mallard, Francis Grayson—one of the Martinsville Eleven, and Henhy Fields were introduced by the chairman after which the audience rose for a moment of silence in memory of these martyred victims of genocide.

The singing of Nadyne Brewer, young Negro soprano who has one of the most beautiful voices we have ever heard, brought down the house.

Mort Freeman, just back from a concert tour of Europe was also acclaimed for his Israeli songs.

All in all, it was a great labor rally for a great cause. Chairman Gold got a big hand when he announced that similar meetings sponsored by trade union committees were set for other parts of the country.

UE Picks McAvoy For Albany Post

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The United Electrical Workers yesterday announced the appointment of Clifford T. McAvoy as Legislative Representative of the Union for New York State.

McAvoy, the American Labor Party candidate for City Council President in last November's New York City election, has served the UE as legislative director in Washington. He was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Welfare under Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, ingeniously capitalizing on the heroic saga of the sea exemplified by the Flying Enterprise skipper Capt. Carlsen, seeks to measure his heroism with a political yardstick. It cites the Churchill visit, the Truman State of the Union message, the fall of the French Pleven government, the Bonn Parliament approval of the Schuman Plan—all of which occurred during the days Capt. Carlsen fought vainly to save his ship—to make its point. "The rest of us have not lost our vessel, nor have we gained same harbor," says the Times, and then adds . . . "We shall not sink."

Distortion of Capt. Carlsen's dramatic struggle against the elements to cover up warmongering venom is becoming a daily feature of editors, admirals, generals, politicians and munition-makers, who would pit themselves against the people as Carlsen did against the Atlantic. But the sophistry doesn't work. No amount of phony symbolism nor imperialistic moralizations can hide the shrill graveyard whistle emanating from the Times editorial office.

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THE TRIBUNE is forced to disclose a home-front tragedy in a four-column headline: "Detroit Is Bitter and Confused as Jobs Melt Away" that helps expose the disastrous effects of the bipartisan war economy on the living standards of the American workers. Gene M. Brown, writing from the auto city "whose mass production has become a symbol to the world of the American economy," reports that Detroit "is torn today by labor unrest, accusations, investigations and bitterness." More than 150,000 auto workers arer without jobs and the United Auto Workers predicts 250,000 will be out of work before long. From a melee of half-truths, proposed panaceas, confusions and outright lies to hide the real reason for the Detroit unemployment, Brown is forced to say:

". . . an angry and jobless membership (UAW) can stimulate strong actions."

Brown doesn't say what auto workers are realizing in greater numbers every day: that an economy which is based on tanks and death cannot long provide autos and jobs, that the Washington bipartisan war drive is becoming unable to solve its own contradictions. That is, how to produce both guns and butter. Like Hitler, it is sacrificing butter for guns. Detroit is only the most dramatic example of what the nation will suffer unless the government is forced back on the road to a peacetime economy.

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THE DAILY NEWS can always find a Wall Street oracle to "swat inflation" and prove its argument that taxes which fall on the rich are "Communistic." Not that such a situation exists in Washington, Albany or City Hall, but the News doesn't even like a teeny-weeny crust of the progteering bankroll to be rubbed off. Bernard Baruch and Socony-Oil president George V. Holton are echoed for their warnings to Mayor Impellitteri and Truman, respectively, that it's "impossible" to plan salary increases, welfare improvements, social and public works projects, educational expansion, etc., until "inflation" ceases. Economy—that's the word. Meaning mass firings, retrenchment of vital services and reduced salaries.

STEVE NELSON OPENS DEFENSE TODAY IN STEEL TRUST COURT

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 13.—Here are some of the obstacles that Steve Nelson, Pittsburgh workingclass leader, must battle when he opens his defense against the "sedition" charges of Judge Michael A. Musmanno in the Steel Trust court tomorrow.

1. Any witnesses Nelson calls faces the threat of a possible 20 years in prison under the fascist Musmanno law, signed by Gov. John S. Fine of Pensylvania. This utterly unconstitutional measure provides maximum sentences of decades in prison for alleged members of the Communist Party and alleged Communist sympathizers. The bill was drafted by Mussolini's admirer, Judge Musmanno, who defines all supporters of peace as "Communists."

2. Any witnesses for the brave Communist also are in danger of contempt sentences from the trial judge, Harry M. Montgomery, if they refuse to testify against themselves. Ordinary legal safeguards lose meaning when a vice-chairman of the Americans Battling Communism is on the bench.

3. Any juror who votes "not guilty" may lose his job in Pittsburgh's war industries.

4. The constitutional right of counsel is denied this Communist defendant.

DENIED ATTORNEY

"You're going on trial at 9:30 a.m. whether you have a lawyer or not," cried Judge Montgomery, after he rushed Nelson into court from a sick chamber. The Steel Trust judge refused to wait until New Year when attorney Horace Meldahl of Charleston, W. Va., who had promised to defend Nelson, would have finished another case. . . .

The Steel Trust judge promised in court the other day to protect Steve's rights "on appeal" against any "errors" the layman defendant had failed to note. Montgomery was to catch his own errors, of course. This "promise," however, was also a threat that Steve would be found guilty and need an appeal. And the judge grimly added that he wanted to be sure that Steve would not have to be tried again.

Steve jumped to his feet. "I move for a mistrial because you made this threat that I would need an appeal in the presence of the jury," he said.

The usual denial of all defense motions was promptly given.

MAKES GALLANT FIGHT

Such obstacles aren't crushing Steve Nelson. His courage is inspiring more people than pessimists believed possible a month ago. The courtroom had so many of Steve's friends the other day that the prosecutor—William Cercone, a nephew of Judge Musmanno—complained in open court. "I want the record to show," he grumbled to Judge Montgomery, "that this court is filled with - - - -." He didn't get any farther. The shrewd judge cut his friend off. The crowd had been orderly. There hadn't been a murmur from the audience. There were only smiles of delight as Nelson was exposing the labor spy, Matt Cvetic, as a liar under cross-examination.

The atmosphere has changed since the first "sedition" trial started 12 months ago. No hoodlums are walking up to Nelson in the courtroom and calling him foul names as they frequently did a year ago. And his friends are somewhat bolder.

Stoolie Cvetic cut a miserable figure in front of the crowd in his last half day on the witness stand

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Reuther Pushes War Plan at Jobless Meet

By WILLIAM ALLAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—CIO United Auto Workers president Walter P. Reuther rammed through a war program here today overriding a peace program introduced by William Hood, Negro leader of Ford Local 600. Hood brought the official program of the Ford local to the floor, which has been backed by a number of locals throughout the nation.

The UAW-CIO unemployment conference opened with 597 delegates according to Reuther. One delegate only was allowed from each local, unless its membership totalled 10,000 or over. Ford Facts, union newspaper of the Ford workers, in a special issue distributed to all delegates, carried the headline for "labor unity, for jobs, security, democracy, progress —peace."

The speakers for peace got five minutes each in contrast to Reuther who took over two hours to deliver a screaming harangue for war prodpctivity, with war jargon of "jets," "guided missiles" and "bombers."

Little mention was made by the Reuther high command of the plight of 200,000 auto workers unemployed because of the economic crisis accentuated by the war economy.

Reuther's plea only stressed that man hours are being wasted for war production.

The Ford resolution in contrast was concerned about saving jobs

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FRIENDS GUARD CAROLINA HOME OF BOMB VICTIM

DURHAM, N. C., Jan. 13.—The newly-built home 30 miles from here of Sanford Holding, 65, a well-to-do Negro farmer, is being guarded by friends following the explosion of two dynamite charges last Thursday, it was learned today.

Holding, father of 11 children and owner of a 200-acre farm, had bought the home site from heirs to the property formerly used by a white church. The Negro farmer has been living in Granville County for 17 years and resides on farmland adjacent to his recently-acquired property.

The dynamiters, said by Sheriff E. P. Davis to be amateurs, wrecked two rooms of the Holding five-room house and cracked the foundation, just as it was nearing completion and the Holdings prepared to move in. Holding, refusing to be intimidated, declared that he would maintain an armed guard around his property until repairs are completed.

The State Bureau of Investigation is "investigating."

UNIONS DEMONSTRATE TODAY TO STOP 19 EVICTIONS AT STUYVESANT TOWN

Trade unionists will demonstrate at the big Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s offices from 5 to 7 o'clock after work today to protest the planned eviction of 19 families from the insurance company's jimcrow housing project, Stuyvesant Town. The families facing eviction had in the past taken a stand against jimcrow policies which bar Negroes from apartments in the big housing project.

The demonstration today, and a 24-hour picket vigil to inform the public of the issues in the case, were decided upon at a weekend conference of trade unionists at District 65 headquarters. The conference was called by Milton Revervy, assistant to the president of District 65, and Leon Strauss of the Furriers Joint Board. Both the demonstration and the continuous picket line will be held at 1 Madison Ave., Met's offices at the corner of 24 St.

Action against the eviction will culminate in a demonstration at Stuyvesant Town offices, 14 St. between First and Second Aves., beginning 7:45 o'clock Thursday morning, the day of the scheduled evictions.

The New York Tenants Council will put a picket line outside City Hall Tuesday from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. to demand that Mayor Impellitteri halt the scheduled evictions. The Council's organizations are demanding that local and state officials block the evictions.

Gov. Dewey, You Can Halt Evictions

An Editorial

Remember, Gov. Dewey, how you made the headlines last July when you bawled out the press in Malaya for reporting the Cicero, Ill., riots against a Negro family which was breawing through jimcrow housing?

You declared that only "Communist propaganda" maintains that such a "rare incident" represents anything basic in our country. You said the important thing was that the government was stamping out such practices.

Well, Governor, you are now facing another Cicero, in slightly more "genteel" form, perhaps, but still a Cicero. We refer to the mass eviction of families in Stuyvesant Town because they fought against jimcrow housing there.

Stuyvesant Town was built and functions under state law. You, the chief of state government, can stop this eviction. What are you going to say to the people of Malaya, and of New York, now concerning these "rare incidents" of jimcrow housing? Your actions will speak far louder than your words.

B'KLYN PARLEY OFFERS PLAN TO CURB COP BRUTALITY

By MICHAEL VARY

The little brick church in Brownsville was harly large enough to hold the 135 delegates and observers who came to a community Citizens Conference for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields, Jr.

The bomb-murder of Harry T. Moore and his wife in Florida was high on the agenda as part of the same brutality which killed Henry Fields, Jr., on a Brownsville street last May 26.

We are dealing with a pattern of murder," Bishop Reginald C. Barrow, chairman of the sponsoring committee, declared.

Mrs. Alberta Fields, widow of the murdered Negro man, told the conference, "I am proud to see so many faces here. This means that Patrolman Sam Appelbaum (the killer) will be punished."

Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English of the Trenton Tow, declared, "Appelbaum is not the only one to blame. The real blame lies in Washington."

Arthur Aronson, past commander, New York State Department of the Jewish War Veterans, recalled how he had been beaten by a gang of cops in 1935. "The issue," he stressed, "is whtether Henry Fields was brutally murdered—not the political ideas of his defenders."

The conference passed resolutions demanding the punishment of the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. Plans for future activities included a city-wide conference against police brutality, and a campaign to support Mrs. Fields in her $250,000 civil suit against the city.

A draft of proposed city legislation was distributed with recommendations that it be brought to the attention of local Councilmen, council president Rudolph Halley and Mayor Impellitteri. The proposed measures called for immediate suspension without pay of any police officer against whom a charge of excessive force is made by at least 10 New Yorkers, indemnification of $50,000 in the case of death and at least $1,000 in the case of injury, and forthwith dismissal of officers found guilty.

Among the 71 official delegates were representatives of the Furriers Joint Council, United Electrical Workers, Painters Union rank and file, Brownsville Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, Teachers Union, six groups of the Emma Lazarus Society, the Crown Heights Civil Rights Congress, seven lodges of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order, 10 ALP clubs, three Labor Youth League clubs, the Brooklyn Dramatic Workshop of the Jewish Young Federnalists and the Jewish Aid Society. Sixty-three individual observers came from organizations such as the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers Association, three Parent-Teacher Associations, several posts of the Jewish War Veterans, two chapters of the American Jewish Congress, a Crown Heights Peace Group, Tenants Council, Friendship Baptist Church, Baptist Ministers Union, and the Rev. E. R. Artist, editor of the N. Y. Messenger, a leading religious publication.

MANHATTAN AT FOURTH OF GOAL IN WORKER SUB DRIVE

Manhattan campaigners in The Worker circulation campaign are keeping up their torrid pace. They came up wth more than 200 additional subs Friday, to bring their total thus far to the 800 mark.

Intense activity over the weekend, the results of which were not yet in as we went to press last night, was expected to take them over the thousand figure. They are shooting for 3,500 subs, The Worker and Daily Worker, before March 1, when the national campaign for 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker is due to wind up.

They hope to have some 1,400 of these, or 40 percent garnered by Thursday, Jan. 17, when the National Fredom of the Press Committee rally at Manhattan Center takes place. Awards will be given at the rally to county and local Freedom of the Press Associations making the best showing in the circulation campaign at that time.

The local association in the Chelsea-Lincoln Square area, which has obtained 253 subs, or 42 percent of its goal of 600, is in the lead in Manhattan. Trailing closely behind are the groups in the Manhattantown area on the Upper West Side, and the Washington Heights-Inwood community.

Brooklynites in the Bath Beach-Bensonhurst opened their campaign formally last Thursday night at a meeting of 67 readers which decided to aim for 650 subs. Hyman Winter, ace Worker booster, took an additional goal of 200 subs.

Eighty subs were turned in at the meeting to bring the total for the local Freedom of the Press Association, which sponsored the meeting, to 126. The meeting challenged the Brighton Freedom of the Press Association to competition on which would complete goals first. A spokesman for the Brighton group accepted the challenge in a talk to the gathering.

Two brigades were organized. The Peter V. Cacchione brigade will include all who pledge to go after five subscriptions; and the Eugene Dennis brigade for those who pledge to work for ten subs. The meeting was addressed by Erik Bert of the Daily Worker staff.

NEWARK, Jan. 13. — Essex County supporters of The Worker had turned in 112 subscriptions before the weekend, or 32 percent of their goal of 350, according to a bulleting issued by the Freedom of the Press Committee of the county.

The bulletin noted that these 112 subs included not only renewals of present subscribers but new readers as well. A committee of 16 pace-setters in the county has pledged to secure 162 subs, 100 of them by Jan. 31 at the latest. The pace-setters urged all readers of The Worker to get into the campaign.

PACESETTERS IN SUB DRIVE WILL GET NEW FAST BOOK

An autographed copy of Howard Fast's new novel, "Spartacus," will be given to everyone who gets 10 subscriptions or more in the current two months circulation campaign.

Fast, perhaps the most widely-read American author internationally, is a stockholder in the company which publishes the Daily Worker and Worker. The book is being offered as a prize by the publishing company.

For those who get 30 subs or more, a copy of Herbert Aptheker's voluminous and important Documentary History of the Negro People will be offered.

The first distribution of Fast's book to prize winners will take place Thursday, Jan. 17, at the National Freedom of the Press meeting at Manhattan Center. Though the circulation campaign is less than two weeks old, several readers have already obtained more than 10 subs.

WRITING OF PEACE HIS CRIME

Simon W. Gerson, veteran newspaperman, faces five years in prison for writing an article on peace in a newspaper. That is the overt act charged against him under the Smith Act indictment returned June 20, when 17 New Yorkers were arrested and charged with teaching and advocating the principles of Scientific Socialism.

Born on Manhattan's East Side nearly 43 years ago, son of an AFL union baker and a product of the public schools, Si Gerson is as New York as the Empire

SIMON W. GERSON

State Building or, more properly, perhaps, as Brooklyn as the Dodgers. It is in that borough that he lives with his wife and two children, and it was Brooklyn that gave him 150,000 votes in 1948 when he ran on the Communist and American Labor Party tickets for City Councilman. Although journalism is his basic trade, he has been a union organizer, legislative spokesman, pamphleteer, combat infantryman in World War II in New Guinea and the Philippines as well as an official of the City of New York. In 1938-1940 he served as assistant to Manhattan Borough President Stanley M. Isaac, who publicly termed him "loyal in every respect."

In 1949 Gerson was named to the City Council to succeed the late Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, but despite a valiant fight led by Benjamin J. Davis, then a City Councilman but now serving five years in prison as a result of the frameup conviction at the first Foley Square thought-control trial, Gerson was deprived of his seat in one of the rawest deals in city history. A familiar figure on picket lines, and the political platform, in free speech fights and struggles for Negro rights and against anti-Semitism, Gerson is as much a part of his community as Brooklyn is a part of the U.S.A.

Si as an authority on New York City and New York State politics as a result of years of first-hand experience as a reporter covering City Hall and Albany. A former city editor of the Daily Worker, he is at present legislative director of the Communist Party of New York and a member of its state committee. Although Gerson's allegedly overt act, involving writing of peace in a newspaper, is clearly a violation of freedom of the press, there has been no outcry by the commercial press. Perhaps this is because the article which appeared in the Daily Worker Dec. 27, 1950, definitely proves that the indictment against Gerson and his fellow defendants charging them with advocating force and violence is a fraud and a frameup. It reads, in part:

"The Communist Party states flatly that it has no higher allegiance than to the people of the United States and the sovereign power that resides in the American people. Under all circumstances

(Continued on Page 6)

World of Labor

by George Morris

Truman's 'New' Line on Taft-Hartley

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has changed his tune a little on the Taft-Hartley Law. He doesn't even propose repeal any more, as he did several times since the 1948 election. He now asks Congress to "improve" the law through some unspecified amendments. Bearing in mind the composition of the present Congress, we can just about picture the sort of "improvements" that can be expected if the door is opened for amendments.

Where does this leave the AFL and CIO leaders who have all along, including their recent conventions, called for repeal of the law and rejected suggestions that it could be "improved?"

The fact is, as we have pointed out scores of times in this column since Truman vetoed the law in 1947, that Taft-Hartley for Truman was just sucker bait for votes. He never really wanted the law off the books because as long as it is in force as a yoke over labor, he could repeatedly pose as the man who can take it off and make the most of its vote-catching value. It seems that Truman now recognizes that the repeal promise has played out its value as sucker bait, because even some powerful groups in conservative labor, like the building trades and the miners, charge he never wanted the law off the books. Or he may believe that it is politically more practical for him to satisfy those top labor leaders who are really more interested in certain amendments than repeal of the entire law—who might even oppose repeal.

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IN ANY CASE, Truman's abandonment of repeal and the considerable watering down or abandonment of his usual stock of "welfare" proposals in his message to Congress suggest that he either doesn't intend to run for re-election or will swing his vote-getting attention more to the right. He may also still believe that a last-minute "pro-labor breeze in his campaigning, with "welfare" promises running thick and wild, will be enough to assure him the "labor vote."

Anyway you view it, the picture is turning out to be a sad one for the labor movement as a result of four years of dependence upon Truman to wipe the Taft-Hartley Law off the books. Like good and loyal suckers, the top labor leaders apologized for the Truman administration and the Democrats each time Taft-Hartley repeal was "postponed."

The very idea of repealing the law is abandoned by Truman, now that the Supreme Court has rendered a series of decisions validating the most important and dangerous sections of the law.

Two days before Truman's message to Congress, the Supreme Court upheld the $750,000 damage suit of a lumber company against the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. This far-reaching new "Danbury" case, sets a precedent for similar action against many unions in pending damage suits amounting to many millions of dollars.

The West Coast suit was based on the law's provision barring solidarity action or boycotts against struck or non-union companies.

Previous rulings by the court, as in the typographical case, reinforced the T-H ban on the closed shop and on many long-standing working rules that may in any way strengthen union control in a shop.

Another hard blow aimed especially at building trades prohibited unions from quitting a job if any of the crafts are scab-supplied. The notorious non-Communist affidavit has been upheld. So were numerous provisions giving employers unilateral rights to fire and hire, promote and demote, and otherwise undermine a union.

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WILLIAM GREEN, noting recently some employer propaganda that the T-H Law has not destroyed labor in four years, as predicted, said, "They ignore the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act has brought organization of the unorganized workers to practically a standstill since its enactment."

Philip Murray said as much in his report to the recent CIO convention.

Thus Truman has been stringing labor along with his phony repeal promises, while his own law-enforcers and the courts validated section after section of the law and labor's progress was blocked. Now he wants to "improve" it.

If the labor movement falls for his "new" line it will only get some more sucker treatment.

Negro Press Roundup

THE AFRO - AMERICAN says: "Come on, Mr. McGrath, let's get busy" as it bids the U.S. Attorney General to find and prosecute the murderers of Harry T. and Mrs. Harriet Moore of Florida.

"We contend that Mr. McGrath by failing to act in this flagrant case is violating his oath of office and doing his Government a great disservice," declares the Afro.

"How can the Federal Government ever hold up its head if it joins the State of Florida in a third callous whitewash of this bloody incident?"

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THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, being a Republican-owned sheet naturally looks through rosy glasses at the annual message of Gov. Dewey, declaring, "the Dewey record shows that he has always been allied with those who are opposed to bigotry and racial discrimination."

The Amsterdam which evidently forgot Dewey's white chauvinist speeches whitewashing Cicero riots during his Far Eastern tour says the "Governor is not afraid to stand up and be counted on the side of right."

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PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist Benjamin E. Mays virtually calls for terror against Communists when in discussing the death of the Moores he writes, "Violence and lawlessness cannot be condoned under any conditions. But it would have been more understandable if Moore had been a Communist advocating violent overthrow of the United States Government or if he were a Fascist advocating the killing of Jews or Catholics or Negroes. . . ." Then Mays says "deaths in the cases mentioned above would be more understandable . . ." but he doesn't like it you see.

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THE CHICAGO DEFENDER prints a letter from Col. James A. McLaughlin, Hendersonville, N.C., who says, "I am a white Democrat but I am not a Dixiecrat," and then proceeds to give with the Dixiecrat views. "Our colored people" (emphasis D.W.) "have come a long way under the Democratic Party. Some Reds and agitators are pressing the so-called Civil Rights Bill—and perhaps the Republicans are trying to split up the Democratic Party. . . . Let's elect Truman President and Happy Chandler as Vice-president," says the good Colonel, "and we'll have two men who have proven that all men get a square deal."

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THE AGE declares: "Dixie barbarians may kill a thousand Moores, but the march toward first-class citizenship will never halt. . . . The blast exploded all hopes that the fight for equality in politics, education, the courts, and other spheres of life in the South could be won wth little or no bloodshed."

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

History Vindicates Nelson, Gates, Thompson

THE FRANCO REGIME has just agreed on a program of mutual aid with the Adenauer government. Besides the exchange of products, the "aid" will consist of cooperation between the police and spies of the two governments. It is as if history were repeating itself; except that when Hitler and Franco embraced, the blessings of Wall Street were given surreptitiously, in the form of "non-intervention," whereas at today's marriage of Franco with Hitler's successor in Germany, Wall Street is high priest, best man, lady's maid, and will undoubtedly exercise the right of the first night.

For President Truman's drivel in his State of the Union speech, about giving more aid to the "free nations" undoubtedly includes both Spain and West Germany.

This means that the patient and generous American taxpayer will soon be asked for more dough to add to the $100,000,000 Congress voted last October to help Franco keep in power.

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WHAT FASCISM has meant to the Spanish people can be gathered from a recent book, The Face of Spain, by Gerald Brenan, an Englishman who recently toured the country. For the benefit of those who may assume Brenan is a Communist or a Communist sympathizer, as the House Un-Americans call everyone who thmks differently from them, let it be pointed out that Brenan's book brought from Fr. John LaFarge, S. J., the praise in "America" of being "a delightful travel book."

Here are some of Brenan's observations: Brothels are more numerous than ever before. Cripples, people who have lost an arm or a leg, are everywhere. The same with beggars.

The people have a half-starved appearance. Most women are dressed in rags which were never women's clothes. Children are covered with sores. Housing is appalling. "Every working-class and lower-class street is a tuberculosis factory." illiteracy is mounting, as most of the children of the poor do not learn to read or write. The black market is the only "thriving business" in the country.

Add to Brenan's observations these remarks by Cardinal Segura y Saenz, Archbishop of Seville, also quoted by America: "Workers believe themselves to be slaves. They say that in the past slaves were bought and now they are rented." And he added that the workers believe their unions to be "tools" of management and state.

This is Franco Spain, one of Truman's "free nations." How clear it all is now—that the policy of "non-intervention" our government followed during the Hitler-Mussolini intervention helped produce this enslavement of a nation! And how clear that the policy of open intervention today, on the pretext of building the defenses of Truman's "free world," actually maintains and worsens the enslavement of Spain.

THE CLARITY OF HINDSIGHT tells us more. It tells us how right were those Americans who risked their lives to save Spain from fascism. It tells us that they acted in the interest of the American people, though they were accused of serving a "foreign power." Just as today with those who fight for peace.

For instance, John Gates, editor-in-chief of this newspaper, who is serving a sentence in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary on a Smith Act frameup; Bob Thompson, another victim of the same frameup; and Steve Nelson, a comrade-in-arms of Gates and Thompson in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, who today opens his defense in Pittsburgh against the same kind of Smith Act persecution—a persecution intended to crush all opposition to the policy that created Franco and keeps him in power now.

History shows that Nelson, whom the pro-fascists here have tried to murder, whom they have called "traitor," "spy," and "subversive" and every other vile name they could think of, and whose wife and young children have been hounded and persecuted by both hoodlums and legally constituted authorities—history proves that Nelson served the highest interests of the American people in Spain, just as he is serving them today in fighting the attempt to convert the United States into a slave camp.

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COMING in the weekend WORKER

Florida, An Eyewitness Report . . . By Joseph North

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SPOTLIGHT ON FLORIDA

ANGRY WORLD PROTESTS against the Florida atrocities against Negroes have jolted the white supremacists and their Washington protectors. The presentation of the Civil Rights Congress petition against genocide to the United Nations General Assembly in Paris has forced the State Department racists to go on the defensive.

Floods of wires and letters, backed by meetings and demonstrations throughout the country, followed by boycott threats and the NAACP call for a national work-stoppage, have forced a response from Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. taking time out from the defense of his office from documented charges of coddling rich tax dodgers—for high fees—McGrath last week agreed to meet a protesting delegation and promised to "investigate" more vigorously.

The spotlight of world opinion has reached into the terror-ridden state of Florida, itself, affected the deportment of Gov. Fuller Warren. Fov. Warren, a short while ago, had issued a terrorist incitement against Walter White, NAACP head, using the inflammatory cry of "rapists" in discussing the murder of the Negro prisoner, Samuel Shepherd, by Sheriff Willis McCall. Last week, he posed as a gentleman, met with a Negro and white protest delegation, promising to go "beyond ordinary measures" to arrest and punish the white supremacy murderers.

But despite the improved manners and more vigorous promises of state and national officials, the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, who placed the fatal bomb under their bedroom in Mims, Florida, on Christmas Day, are still at large. And the mounting protests have not yet attracted the attention of President Truman who goes about busily building his prepare-for-bigger-war plans. It is clear that the protesting voices will have to grow much louder before the Chief Executive will be forced to do his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution, the Bill of Rights and the republican form of government in Florida.

In the past two weeks, the struggle against the bomb-assassination of the Moores has forced the white supremacists to back up, but in backing up they still hope to hoodwink the people into complacency and reliance on official promises. But the concession in words now has to be converted into concessions in deeds. The murderers must be brought to justice. President Truman and the Department of Justice must be forced to protect the lives and property of Negroes in Florida with the full resources of the U.S. government—even if the task requires the use of troops.

Meantime, labor and the Negro people should go forward with the proposal for a nation-wide work stoppage to impress their demands on the Florida and national governments. Boycott Florida resorts until the murder of Negroes is an unsafe act there.

Death to the assassins of the Moores!

Outlaw the Ku Klux Klan!

Arrest and prosecute Sheriff Willis McCall for the murder of Samuel Shepherd and the armed assault on Walter Lee Irvin!

Convene a U.S. Special Grand Jury to investigate and prosecute the conspirators in and out of government who plot to deny federally guaranteed rights to the Negro people.

HAIL TO JEFFERSON SCHOOL

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE faculty and students of the Jefferson School of Social Science on their campaign to "make the Jefferson School an institution of Negro and white unity." The struggles they are now carrying forward to eliminate every semblance of white chauvinism and national chauvinism from the life of the School and to increase several-fold the enrollment of Negro and Puerto Rican students, will add strength to the entire labor-progressive movement in our community.

This week marks the opening of the ninth year of operation of the Jefferson School. Its program includes over 100 short-term and more extended courses in Marxist economics, polities, history, philosophy, science, languages and culture. Its fees are very low.

We urge our readers to take full advantage of the rich opportunities the Jefferson School offers for the systematic study of the science of society, and to encourage their friends and fellow-workers to enroll in this splendid institution. The people's fight for peace and democracy will be greatly strengthened by the work of this outstanding working class school.

BUNDLES FOR FREEDOM

The New Fight to Defeat Political Persecution

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(Foster is National Chairman of the Communist Party.)

IN THE NEAR FUTURE the trial of the 17 working class leaders will begin in New York. This, to us, should be a call to action. The Communist Party and its friends, and all other forces realizing the threat to American freedom involved in these political frameups, should rally to the defense of those who have been singled out for political persecution. We must throw everything we've got into this fight.

Foster

There must be no pessimism or fatalistic feeling that, the courts being stacked against us, we cannot possibly gain from a fight there. On the contrary, we must go into this case, and also into the cases in CaClifornia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, with a resolute spirit of determination to win.

In various respects the general political situation facilitates a stronger fight on our part than when we made the epic battle in Foley Square in defense of Eugene Dennis and the other 10 members of our National Committee.

Abroad, U.-S. imperialism, with its program of world conquest, is running into a whole series of severe difficulties. Among them are the disastrous stalemate in Korea, the resistance of India and other Asian peoples to the ultra-aggressive line of the Wall Street-Truman government, the spreading revolt among the Moslem peoples of the Middle East. There are the growing economic bankruptcy of Great Britain, France, Italy, etc., under the heavy stress of the arms race, the severe obstacles in the way of arming Germany and Japan, the bitter mass hostility to Wall Street arrogance all over the world, and, above all, the unbreakable peace policy of the USSR and the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia. All of these sum up to a deepening crisis in Wall Street's foreign policy.

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ALSO, AT HOME, economic and political difficulties are piling up for the Wall Street would-be world conquerors. Inflation, already a national menace, is becoming rapidly worse. High prices, high taxes and frozen wages are slashing American living standards and enraging the toiling masses. There is the orgy of wholesale corruption in the government services. The Democratic and Republican politicians, even in this early pre-election period, are tearing into each other in wolfish rivalry.

The masses are growing alarmed at the more and more aggressive reactionary character of the rampant militaristic jingoism. The trade unions and the Negro people are showing a renewed fighting spirit.

Obviously, the wide and vicious persecutions against our Party have not sat well with great masses of the American people, already deeply stirred by the growing war danger, the mounting cost of living, the Ku Klux Klan attacks against the Negro people, and the fascist-like loyalty tests and thought-control inquisitions. This explains the growing sentiment in the AFL, CIO, ADA and other organizations for repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts. It has also undoubtedly been a factor in causing the FBI, at least temporarily, to slacken its wholesale raids against the Party.

And it helps to explain, too, the partial lessening in the outrageous kangaroo methods that have been used against us in the courts—this easing being exemplified by our defeating the outrageous attempt to hold the victims under prohibitive bail, our knocking out, at least for a time, of the indictments in California, and the throwing out of court of the scandalous persecution of Dr. DuBois.

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IT WOULD BE a serious mistake for us to read too much into these developments and to conclude therefrom that the worst of the attack is over. On the contrary, we must realize that the Communist Party still has to fight for its life against an increasingly desperate reaction. We must nevertheless realize that now we have a considerably better fighting ground than before. Especially we have an opportunity to develop a far broader mass united front behind the current trials.

We must rise to the present situation by making the most resolute fight in the courts, and especially among the broad masses, against the outrageous charges launched against us.

At the same time, we must also realize the more practical opportunity to develop a great mass movement to knock out the Smith and McCarran Acts. We must likewise understand that this is a situation that enables us to put on foot a powerful movement for amnesty for the Foley Square victims. And, above all, we face a more favorable opportunity to mobilize broad masses in struggle for world peace.

The Communist Party is now carrying on a brave struggle against a powerful and vicious reaction, in defense of its life, as well as of the peace, well-being and freedom of the great masses of the American people.

Let us all do our part in this historic battle by rallying with our utmost strength to fight through the current court cases, by raising funds, publicizing the trial among the workers, and mobilizing the masses to demand the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts.

Oil Workers in Calif. Map Drive For 25c Pay Hike

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13.—A statewide drive for a 25 cent across the board pay boost for 18,000 oil workers was kicked off here today as negotiations opened between the CIO Oil Workers Union and Union Oil Co.

Charles F. Armin, district director of the Oil Workers, announced the opening of the bargaining sessions and said the union will open talks with the Texas Co. on Wednesday. Negotiations with Shell Oil are now underway in San Francisco.

Present wage scales of the oil workers range from $1.67½ to $2.67 per hour. The 25 cents hike is the first sought by the union since 1950, Armin said. At that time the CIO union won a 10 percent increase.

The average pay of oil workers is $2.04 per hour in this district.

The union is also asking increases in shift differential pay and improvements in several minor contract points covering working conditions.

REUTHER

(Continued from Page 3)

for workers, increasing their buying power by re-opening talks for the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay and a 10 percent wage increase, for paying $60 a week to all unemployed, increase pensions to $200 a month for the older workers, for FEPC now in all contracts; and stopping runaway shop policies.

The Ford resolution also declared:

"No worker ever made a dime out of war; manufacturers, corporations make millions." Unity among the Big Five for peace was urged.

Reuther answered that the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay was "impractical and unrealistic."

Thirteen locals voted for the Ford program.

About 250 full time organizers and palace guards of Reuther's were in and around the conference, with guards at every door of the Statler Ballroom and around the platform.

A truer vote would have been gotten if the UAW unemployed had been given representation.

A stirring plea for aid to the Negro UAW workers, fot upgrading them into better jobs, and aiding them to ge relief, was made by Octavia Hawkins, Negro woman delegate of Local 453.

Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, read to the meeting a quote from Reuther's 1947 convention speech which said, "We are planning on a 30-hour week.," Stellato said that no one came to the meeting to fight against Reuther, that he believed Reuther had done a good job in Washington, and that he was tired of seeing Reuther get kicked around in Washington.

Reuther red-baited Stellato, charging he was "being seduced" by the Communists. Stellato's capitulatory speech came as a surprise to many delegates who saw him retreat in the face of Reuther's red-baiting only to have it smeared on thicker.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D-N.Y.) today called a meeting of government mobilizers and the New York Congressional delegation for Tuesday on unemployment in New York and on "dislocation" of the state's construction industry.

SOVIET PLAN

(Continued From Page 1)

ple's China, for mid-July instead of June.

The second proposal had been accepted by Dean cheson at the Assembly opening.

In explaining his initiative, Vishinsky assailed the super-armament perspectives in Truman's message to Congress, and contrasted the USSR's demobilization of 33 military classes since 1946 with American admissions that U. S. armed forces have grown by a million in the past year and now reach beyond five million. He denounced the furious building of secret U.S. bomber bases and Atlantic Pact armament, which he noted was leading Western Europe to ruin.

He denounced the delay in the Korean armistice, attributing it to unwillingness by American circles to see peace in Asia.

He called John Foster Dulles "Mr. Tungsten," referring to the interests of American companies in North Korean tungsten deposits.

Insisting that armistice negotiations in Korea were being sabotaged, Vishinsky again proposed a special Security Council meeting to consider the truce.

He quoted western generals as claiming the Atlantic Pact was now effective enough to "stop aggression in western Europe." If this is so, Vishinsky asked, then why not stop the arms race and negotiate peace?

"Stretch out the hand which you want us to shake," Vishinsky said, "but when he are faced with a hand full of weapons we will not drop our own arms."

BROOKLYN

(Continued From Page 1)

and television commentator; Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former editor and publisher of the California Daily Eagle, and various neighborhood peace leaders and delegates.

Mrs. Molly Lucas, peace leader in Bedford-Stuyvesant, received applause and unanimous assent when she declared "this must surely be the most exciting meeting in Brooklyn history."

Rabbi Cronbach emphasized the theme that war and armaments never could constitute a real defense for the people. "No real patriot can countenance war today. No real patriot can advocate armaments. There is a way to defend one's country," said the rabbi, "but war is not the way. The only national defense is international amity."

Miss Hurst expressed surprise and gratification at the large turnout and said "let this snowball of women, using their influence for peace, get bigger and biggr until it wins."

Mrs. Bass described her trip to Florida with the delegation investgating the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore and said: "No peace movement can win unless it unites all Americans and fights for the rights of all."

Messages were received from Arthur Garfield Hays, the national office of the American Women for Peace, Judge Dorothy Kenyon, and Uta Hagen(star of the play, St. Joan.

(Fuller details of this meeting will be published in tomorrow's Daily Worker).

NELSON

(Continued from Page 3)

in spite of the judge's constant intervention.

"Weren't you sued twice by your wife for non-suport of your two sons while you were living comfortably in the William Penn (Pittsburgh's largest hotel)," asked Nelson.

Montgomery quickly sustained the prosecutor's objections. "You can't go into his personal life except as it affects his credibility," the judge ruled.

Nelson expressed his amazement. How can such a character have any credibility, he wanted to know? And the Communist leader hammered at Cvetic's record again.

"Weren't you arrested for beating up your sister-in-law and breaking her wrist?" he inquired.

And again Montgomery cut Nelson off. And again Nelson fought for his rights as he waved photostatic copies of Pittsburgh court records about the spy's midnight assault on his woman relative.

"You don't deny," Nelson began again," that your sister-in-law was in the hospital for weeks and that you had to pay $350 in damages by court order?"

And again the judge intervened to protect the stoolpigeon that the Americans Battling Communism had helped to finance.

Nelson then asked Cvetic about an incident in the Naples Restaurant in Pittsburgh when the spy was reported to have pulled his gun on his girl friend.

The stoolie, however, looked to Judge Montgomery for help. And he got it. And Nelson protested about the "protection" "this rat" was getting from the court.

The labor spy was willing to admit, however, that he had gotten several aged Negro workers fired by the steel companies as alleged "Communists." They were among 100 workers who lost their jobs through his fingering.

Nelson interrupted Cvetic abruptly when the spy was testifying as an "expert" on the meaning of the preamble to the Communist Party's Constitution. Cvetic started to say that Communists mean just the opposite when they use the word "democracy." And Nelson cut him short.

"This man isn't qualified to explain Communsit theory. He is just a stoolpigeon," Steve protested.

Mongomery, however, came to Cvetic's defense as everyone expected.

"I think he has qualified himself to give the teachings of the Communist Party and to interpret its teachings," the man in black robes asserted.

And Nelson replied that Cvetic had admitted in a previous trial that he knew nothing about Communist theory, and that "it is all a jumble to me."

Nelson began his opening statement tomorrow morning.

DISTRICT 65 MAPS STRIKE ACTIONS FOR PAY HIKES

Members of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, were alerted by their officers for strike action in the first week of February to force a showdown with employers of thousands of the union's members that have not yet come through with wage raises.

Until that time, the union plans picket demonstrations at the stores and warehouses of some of the main offenders, among them the Beck, National Shoe and Miles chain. A picket parade is planned at offices and stores of those firms on Saturday, Feb. 2, with a strike set for Feb. 4.

Demonstrations are also set for theh first week of February at Garment Center companies of garment supply, button and woolens groups. Other companies marked for early strike action are the Blumenthal Co., buttor firm, and Revlon Cosmetics.

David Livingston, president of District 65, viewed the next few weeks as critical for the union, but he expressed confidence of victory. He added, however, that it would take full mobilization of the entire membership of the district to win.

Letters setting strike deadlines are being sent to all employers still holding out, and shop committee are putting stipulations before their employers to sign, or else.

The union is demanding a wage raise, an additional 3½ percent of the payroll for the union's new medical plan and shorter hours for office workers.

FLA. CAPITOL

(Continued From Page 1)

delegates came "to express the grief and indignation of thousands in every state of the Union and to demonstrate our own faith in the Bill of Rights and the equality it guarantees."

Mrs. Bass put the following demands:

- Take extraordinary measures to arrest and punish the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.
- Outlaw the Ku Klux Klan.
- Institute public hearings on violence and intimidation practiced against the Negro people and other minorities in Florida, and include as participants in such hearings, Negro, Jewish, trade union, parent-teacher, and other civic representatives.

After hearing supporting statements from other delegates, the Governor stated he appreciated the delegation's "restraint" and said the delegates represented "the highest in Americanism." He added he welcomed "these protests and indignations." If democracy was thus furthered, he said, "they (Mr. and Mrs. Moore) will have been martyrs in the cause of human progress."

He denounced the Ku Klux Klan as 'cowards" and "scoundrels," but said he could not constitutionally outlaw the group.

Rockwell Kent, president of the International Workers Order reminded him: "I had to go beyond my own constitutional limitations to come down here, Governor; it was that important to me." It was here that Warren promised to "go beyond ordinary measures." He said he was favorable to the proposal for public hearings and would consider undertaking them "in the near future."

GUESTS AT LUNCHEON

As the conference ended, the Governor, probably for the first time in the history of the state, invited the delegation," as guests of the state" to have luncheon in the Governor's Mansion. Limousines were furnished, and with two Negro women riding with the Governor in his car, the group was taken on a short tour of the city on the way to the mansion.

Discussion continued through luncheon in a non-jimcrow atmosphere, proving, as one delegate put it, that "the walls of jimcrow are not so strong as they seem until you start attacking them in earnest."

The delegation included Mrs. Angie Dickerson, assistant national secretary, Civil Rights Congress; Albert Kahn, writer Dorothy Faulkner, Sojourner for Truth and Justice; Mrs. Leah Nelson, Emma Lazarus Federation; Mrs. Agnes Doe, Harlem parents' leader; Dr. Annette Rubenstein, ALP vice-chariman; Barnard Minton, Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers; Mrs. Rose Graham, SFTAJ, and Rabbi Abraham Bick, Chelsea Jewish Center; all of New York.

Also Rev. Harold Williamson, Jersey City, of the Rugged Cross Mission; Henry Beitscher, Philadelphia, director of the Progressive Party; Rev. J. Henry Patten, Philadelphia, pastor, Mt. ion Baptist Church, Wilkes Barre; Mrs. Seena Kohl, Oakland, Cali.! Arthur McPhaul, Detroit, secretary Civil Rights Congress; Joseph Becenhaffer, Chicago, C$0 United Packinghouse Workers, and Arleen Ward Brigham, Chicago, Civil Rights Congress.

Governor of Michigan Raps Fla. Killings

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—Gov. G. Mennen Williams condemned the "undemocratic, inhuman and despicable" reign of terror in Florida in a massage to a mass protest meeting held at the Ebenezer A.M.E. Church here. The Governor said:

"Add my name to the growing list of loyal Americans who deplore and condemn the undemocratic, inhuman and despicable acts of violence which marred the recent Christmas season in Florida and resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore. These acts have shocked the entire nation and are a betrayal of those principles upon which our great democracy are founded."

Classified Ads

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Gerson

(Continued From Page 4)

we loyally defend the genuine national interests of our people. We affirm that no basic change can come in our country except by the will of the American people. We know that the Socialist reorganization of society cannot be imported or exported. It cannot be imposed upon the American people by a minority group or by force and violence. Only the American people—above all the producers, the workers and farmers of America—can make such decisions."

Bronx Rally for 17 Smith Act Victims Tonight

A neighborhood rally in defense of the 17 victims of the Smith Act will take place tonight (Monday) at 683 Allerton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30. Speakers will include Edna Winston, wife of Henry Winston, Smith act victim; Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Protestant clergyman, Pettis Perry and Isidore Begun of the 17.

The sponsor is the Bronx Committee to Repeal the Smith Act. Admission is free.

Shopper's Guide

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'Medal for Willie' Reopens With New Vigor and Insight

A Medal For Willie, a one act play by William Branch, presented by The Committee for the Negro in the Arts, directed by Elwood Smith, produced by Maxwell Glanville. At the Club Baron.

Cast

Janitor	Joseph MacFadden
Janitress	Helen Martin
Taylor	Edmund Cambridge and Leon Bibb
Mrs. Jackson	Clarice Taylor
Lucy Mae	Helen Owens
Captain	Eli Rill
Mayor	Logan Ramsey
Superintendent	Stefan Gerasch
General	Lonny Chapman
Barber	Harry Bergman
Customer	Sheppard Kerman
Shineboy	Roger Furman
Editor	Edmund Williams
Reporter	Eli Rill
Bernice	Jeannette Conliffe
Buddy	Roger Furman
White Boy	Ed Walsh
Principal	Kenneth Manigault
Mr. Jackson	Charles Grl..n

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The reopening of "A Medal for Willie", the one-act play by William Branch at the Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave., on Monday left no doubt that it is a powerful indictment against war and a vigorous statement of how Negroes feel about fighting for "democracy" they don't have.

But let it be said right now that this play is not getting the support it deserves from the labor and progressive movement. On the other hand, its sponsors, the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, should find ways and means of taking this fine drama and the excellent performances of all the actors into the churches, social clubs, tenants' organizations, women's clubs, unions, youth groups and all other community institutions where there can be no doubt that it will be supported and appreciated.

When the play first opened last year those critics who saw it and reported it were unrestrained in their praise. To this reviewer's mind it is a better production this time.

Briefly the play deals with what happens when a Pentagon General comes to "Midway," a little southern town, to present to the parents of Willie Jackson a decoration awarded to him after he had been killed in battle. The town is celebrating the occasion by abolishing jimcrow for that day. What happens when Mrs. Jackson receives the medal, and an inside view of white supremacy and how Negroes feel about fighting it make it a fine evening of entertainment. It was the third time this reviewer saw it, and it will not be the last.

The first time I felt that Kenneth Manigault's portrayal of the "principal," a craven Negro, verged too much toward the caricature, but this time Manigault has done the character with the tragic overtones that, while having their humorous side present him as a product of the white supremacist system of maintaining itself.

And again, Clariee Taylor as Mrs. Jackson, achieved the loving strength characteristic of Negro mothers in their concern for their children in the world of living jimcrow.

Several new actors turn in good performances such as Edmund Cambridge and Leon Bibb, alternating as "Taylor" the assistant principal; Logan Ramsey as "The Mayor," and Lonny Chapman as "The General."

Although Helen Martin as "The Janitress" has only a few lines, nevertheless, Miss Martin, who was seen in "Deep are the Roots" displays a sense of the Negro working-class character which this reviewer has rarely seen in the theater. Joseph McFadden as "The Janitor" also falls in this category.

Hence this reviewer raises the same question that was raised in the first review of "Willie." Isn't it time for a national Negro theater? There's the acting talent. There are surely writers like Branch with material (or if there aren't, certainly such a movement will stimulate it). And there's the huge hungry audience in the Negro community, ravenous for honest theater entertainment that shows the truth about Negro life rather than what the white supremacists in Hollywood and on Broadway have to offer.

In short there's a priceless jewel on the stage in Harlem. Those people who are fighting for peace and Negro rights would learn a few things and get a lot of inspiration not to mention entertainment, if they'd get together and see "A Medal for Willie."

Helen Owens (Lucy Mae) and Clarice Taylor (Willie's mother) in a scene from 'A Medal for Willie.'

FIGHT SEATTLE LIBRARY'S BAN ON 'GENOCIDE' BOOK

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—In an unprecedented action, the Seattle Public Library has refused to accept a copy of "We Charge Genocide," the text of the historic petition to the United Nations in behalf of the Negro people.

Librarian John S. Richards refused to meet with Negro members of a delegation which sought to have the library staff review its decision. In a letter to Bernard Freyd, who attempted to donate the book, Richards said the library "does not feel . . . that it is suited for our use."

The delegation included Freyd, the Rev. James W. Brown, Seattle Negro minister; Vincent Davis, Negro trade unionist, and John Daschbach, chairman of the Washington Civil Rights Congress, which is organizing sale of the book in this state.

Richards said he would meet only with Daschbach, who had called to make the appointment. The Rev. Brown and Daschbach announced they will appeal the staff's decision to the five-person library board at its next meeting Feb. 4.

In his session with Daschbach, Richards admitted that no Negro library personnel had taken part in the discussion of the book.

In addition to calling for acceptance of the volume for library shelves, Daschbach also requested a discussion, on the library premises, of "Genocide." He pointed out the American Library Association code provides for discussions of controversial subjects without regard to the beliefs or affiliations of parties to the controversies. The code calls on libraries to make space and facilities available for such discussions.

Richards refused the request.

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The librarian also refused to produce a copy of the standards by which books are judged, and to indicate in what way the staff believed "We Charge Genocide" fails to meet the standards.

In his letter to Freyd, Richards had also put forward the pretext that "our space is limited," but under questioning from Daschbach he admitted space was not a consideration.

At various times Richards advanced several "reasons" for the censorship action. He said the book was "too intemperate for our use." He also argued the book had "no author" until Daschbach pointed out the eight co-authors listed on the reverse of the title-page.

"It was evident that Mr. Richards was searching for any pretext in an effort to prevent the people of our city from gaining access to the monumental documentation of the crimes of the U. S. government against the people which is contained in this book," Daschbach declared.

"In taking this position, the library staff is itself guilty of complicity in the crime of genocide against the Negro people.

"Furthermore, flagrant book censorship such as this is a giant stride toward book-burning. Every citizen should demand this anti-Negro decision be reversed."

'Peace Will Win,' Ivens' New Film Jan. 19 at Stanley

"Peace Will Win!", Joris Ivens' new film will open at the Stanley Theatre on Jan. 19.

"Peace Will Win!" is a full length documentary film about the Second World Peace Congress, held in November of 1950 in Warsaw with the participation of more than 2,000 delegates from 81 countries. In it appear many leading personalities in the fields of art, science, religion, government and labor.

Joris Ivens, director of "Spanish Earth," "400 Million," "Indonesia Calling" and "Zeider Zee," directed the film with Jerzy Szlebuski of Poland.

"Peace Will Win!" is narrated in English and will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre on Saturday. The film is said being made available in the 16mm versions.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

That Man Veeck Again . . .

MY FAVORITE BASEBALL MAGNATE, which I admit it is not hard to become, has just opened his mouth and said a mouthful on a very important, hush hush subject. The man's name, of course, is Bill Veeck. The topic is gambling on baseball and the dangers it holds for the sport. The place he said what he had to say was the "Sporting News," the baseball weekly, and it's a little surprising to find that the explosive thing he said there had not been picked up and treated as the big story it is in the papers. Or, on the other hand, is it?—remembering that it was the good old newspapers that published the big gamblers' odds on college basketball. The "Post," for example, has three, count 'em, three daily sports columns, and as of right now, through Friday's paper, nobody has mentioned Veek's remarks. Sporting News came out last Monday.

Anyhow, Veeck revealed that he had made a practice of obtaining the "morning line" on baseball games every day and checking it against any sudden shift of line that developed in the afternoon. He discovered with ease that the big gambling line comes out of a Minneapolis house. It did for basketball, too, and it still functions serenely undisturbed by those who prate, in high places and low, of fighting corruption. Veeck made the point that he knew of no dishonesty in baseball and knows of none, but was just watching for anything suspicious involving odds, selections of pitchers, etc. He said:

"Some club owners may play the ostrich and hide their heads in the sand and holler 'We know nothing about baseball wagers.' This is ridiculous. There is betting on games. A lot of it I imagine. How much money is wagered on baseball every day during the season I never did discover. But it must come to a sizable total. I was determined that this betting never should affect the Cleveland club, just as I am determined that it shall not involve the Browns."

Veeck said one thing wrong there. He said "some" club owners, instead of "all," but that's just a little intra-fraternity courtesy. The point is that even though he may be a little fuzzy about the mammoth structure of gambling, he does understand that big money deals always press relentlessly for the sure thing, for dishonesty and corruption, as in basketball (and as in 'defense' contracts). He is worried about baseball and he is voicing his concern.

Which is good for Veeck, and not so good for the other 15 magnates who haven't his honesty.

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YOU CAN SAY whatever else you want about him, but the necktieless Mr. Veeck is far and away the most fascinating and forthright character in the non-playing department of our national pastime. He makes quite a habit of being the first to depart from the magnates' traditions of doing and saying nothing that wasn't done or said in 1899.

This is the guy who once raced by plane to beat another club to a player he wanted down in Puerto Rico, chasing the player along a winding road in a plane-auto thriller which would have brought kids to their feet cheering wildly in any Saturday afternoon matinee house. You may say this smacks of the screwball, but remember that baseball's record number of fans crowded their way into Cleveland's Municipal Stadium in 1948 to see the man's ballclub in action. And if you are more impressed by the artistic than the financial, the team itself accomplished nothing less than winning its pennant and the World Series, than which there is no more.

Veeck is the man who announced in 1947 that he had signed Larry Doby, a Negro player. This made Cleveland the second team in baseball and the first in the American League to bring democracy to the diamond at a time when other magnates were frantically trying to seal it off and let it die out at Brooklyn. Under attack at the time from many reactionary sources, to which of course he was subject as a magnate, he said "I'm working on the assumption that the war advanced our ideas a little." He had the "odd" view that moves to extend democracy were a logical follow-up of a war fought for democracy. He felt a little personal about this perhaps because he left the lower part of one leg on the island of Bougainville.

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HE HAS MADE many "maverick" moves in the stuffy world of magnateville. For instance, when he signed Bob Feller to a record contract he said: "Oh, everyone knows he's worth even more than that. All he has to do is fill the ballpark a few times and we get that back." The magnates just LOVED that. Once he got a letter from a fan named Joe Early asking how come all the "days" and "nights" for players and none for the people who pay the freight. "How about a night for me?" A little while later, Veeck arranged a "Joe Early" night, in which the letter writer was led on the field and given the usual gift treatment. As an added fillip, Veeck had a planeload of fresh orchids flown in from Hawaii and gave one to every lady.

Daft? Maybe, but what public relations!

Another innovation gives a more interesting insight into the churnings of the man's mind. He set up a huge nursery in the Stadium, staffed it with professional people and invited mothers to drop their kids in there free while seeing the game. I saw the place. It was a kids' wonderland. "You know something," he said during the tour, "when we started that I was just thinking of making it easier for the mothers to come out, I never had in mind what a wonderful thing it would be just to have youngsters of different colors and creeds playing together as they should be."

It was Veeck who, after receiving a trade union delegation, invited the great Satchel Paige to join the team and get his name into the big league records, where it should have been 20 years earlier. It was Veeck who brought on the popular Hank Greenberg, who after a long and brilliant career in Detroit, had been rebuffed with nasty rudeness by auto mogul Briggs. Veeck's welcome to Hank could easily be interpreted as a rebuke to some anti-Semitism high in baseball's councils.

One of his dramatic actions was the release for publication in Cleveland papers of a foul letter abusing him for signing a Negro player. He gave it out together with his reply, an eloquently scornful brief on elementary democracy.

Now he is in St. Louis, where he quickly changed the lily-white setup of the Browns. He's made mistakes, like trying to trade Lou Boudreau just before the pennant year. He finally gave ear to the outraged "nay" of the fans, and I suppose that's a pretty big part of his uniqueness.

I'd buy him as commissioner anytime.

PROTEST RAID HERE ON GREEK-AMERICAN CLUB

The illegal raid on a party of Greek-Americans at the Hellenic Center, 359 W. 26th St., by a group of 10 Justice Department Immigration Service agents was denounced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The committee charged:

"Without warrants for either search or arrest and after attempting to intimidate all participating in a farewell party honoring Tassos Vergas, the agents picked up George Yiannellos and Spiros Lavtas, two guests at the affair which was given by the Committee for the Protection of Greek Americans.

"Not seeking any one in particular, the agents demanded that all guests show identification and there could be no doubt that this was a premeditated act designed to harass and intimidate, particularly since the Committee for Protection of Greek Americans has been active in the defense of Peter Harisiades, Greek-American, whose deportation case is now before the United States Supreme Court."

The American Committee pointed out that this is not the first time that Greek-Americans have been subjected to this type of harassment and that vigorous protests must be made to end this practice.

The American Committee warned that the Immigration and Naturalization Service may use this method to check the rising tide of protest against the current deportation hysteria. It urged all individuals and organizations to protest the raid upon the Hellenic Center to the Attorey General and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

400 Pay Tribute To Abner Green At Banquet

Four hundred native and foreign-born Americans crowded the banquet hall of the Yugoslav-American Home Saturday evening to pay tribute to Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, recently released from federal prison, and Peter Harisiades, Greek-American whose deportation case is now before the Supreme Court.

Green, who spent five months in jail for refusing to turn over the records of his organization to a Federal Grand Jury, told of his experiences in Danbury prison, paying special tribute to Jack Stachel, one of the imprisoned leaderZs of the Communist Party, who was in the same prison, and pledging to do all in his power to secure the release of Stachel and all the Smith Act victims.

Green declared that not only had the attempt to destroy the foreign-born committee been defeated, but that the opportunities for carrying on the whole struggle for civil rights were greater now.

The banquet also honored Dashiell Hammett and Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, jailed along with Green on similar charges.

Other speakers included Harisiades, George Murphy and Dr. Louise Pettibone Smith, co-chairmen of the Foreign Born Committee; Clement France, former Welfare Commissioner of Rhode Island, and Betty Gannett, educational secretary of the Communist Party.

Unity of Puerto Ricans, Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Armando Roman had several magazines on his desk when we went to interview him about the Jefferson School's new program to win more Negro and Puerto Rican students. Roman is Director of Extension.

Roman said he had noted in the so-called "respectable" publications of the U. S. "an increase in the fascist ideology that places all colored and colonial peoples in the status of animals and sub-humans." He declared that particularly in the case of his own people, the Puerto Ricans do the writers and propagandists seek to justify conditions by raising the lie that their poverty and misery is self-imposed.

It is these lies and similar ones about Negroes that the Jefferson School's new program is designed to combat.

One example of this propaganda cited by Roman was an Oct. 23 Look magazine article by Albert Q. Maisel on the "problems presented to U. S. imperialism by colored peoples."

"Improvements," said the article, "in Puerto Rico living standards have largely been cancelled by runaway fertility. . . . In 25 years, Puerto Rico's population will double again, frustrating all our efforts and hopes."

Maisel's article then spoke of the Japanese people as ". . . . so great a swarm," declaring, "The Japanese breed faster than ever into a new crisis."

Hence, declared Roman, "Puerto Ricans and Japanese and all other colored peoples are 'swarms' that 'breed' with 'fertility' just as animals do."

"This," he went on, "is an apology for what they have done to colored people, and what they intend to do. For if the idea that these people are animals can be made to stick what need is there for moral scruples about oppressing them or using the atom bomb on them if they demand freedom?"

Roman said that the school this term will have four Puerto Rican instructors, and one other Spanish-speaking instructor. Courses to be taught in the Spanish language are La Ciencs Social (Science of Society); and Introduction a la Filosofia. In addition there will be two courses on the Puerto Rican question and two on Latin America based on William Z. Foster's "Political Outline of the Americas."

Roman declared that one aim of the Jefferson School will be to "cement social relations between Puerto Ricans and Negroes." He denounced the newspapers, both Spanish and English, that "foster ill feelings between these two peoples who are equally oppressed by the same forces."

Public Workers Ask $1,000 Hike

Local 20 of the United Pubic Workers of America has forwarded its legislative program to all New York Congressmen and Senators, and to various members of the House and Senate Civil Service Committees. They have advised the members of Congress of their need for a $1,000 wage increase and the establishment of $3,500 as the minimum annual full-time pay.

They will press, in additon, for true time and one half for overtime, 26 days of annual leave and 15 days of sick leave for all postal and classified workers.

The union will also demand of Congress that there be full appropriations to cover the cost of pay raises and to grant adequate pay raises to per diem workers who were deprived of an increase last year.

Other important items on the union program include: 20 percent extra pay for hazardous duty and night work; government to finance the cost of uniforms and equipment; materniay leave in addition to present leave; unemployment insurance; improved retirement benefits; fair employment practices board for federal workers, with enforcement powers and central hiring.

6 Negro Teachers Join Faculty of Jefferson School

The Jefferson School announced today the appointment of six additional Negro teachers and one additional Puerto Rican teacher for the winter term which begins next week.

The New Puerto Rican teacher is Jesus Colon, long a progressive working class leader in the Spanish-speaking community. Others who have taught at the School preciously are Jose Santiago, William Vila and Armando Roman.

The new Negro members of the Jefferson School faculty are Yvonne Gregory, Jeanie Griffith, Dorothy Burnham, Dorothy Strange, Yolanda Wilkerson and Louis Burnham.

Other Negro teachers at the School this term include Rosalie Berry, Gwendolyn Bennet, Dolly Mason, Charles Alexander, Abner Berry, Neal Burroughs, Oliver Harrington, Charles White and Doxey Wilkerson.

These new appointments come in the course of a special compaign to "Make the Jefferson School a Fortress of Negro-White Unity," in which the entire student body and faculty have been enlisted in an effort to bring hundreds of new Negro and Puerto Rican students to the School for the winter term.

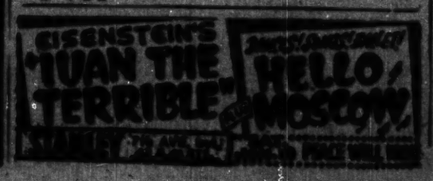
The Jefferson School located at 16th Street and Sixth Avenue, is a Marxist educational institution "open to everyone, Negro and white, regardless of nationality, creed, political belief or previous schooling."

Demand Bail for Martin Young

Telegram protesting the denial of bail in deportation proceedings to Martin Young, who has been held on Ellis Island since October 26, has been sent to the Attorney General by 10 New York trade union leaders, it was announced today by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Signers of the telegram included Belle Bailyson, Recording Secretary, UERMWA, Local 430; Murray Brown, Assistant Manager, Furriers Joint Council of New York; Clifford Cameron, Business Manager, UERMWA, Local 475; Leon Davis, President, Drug Employees Union, Local 1199; Charles Fay, President, UERMWA, Local 475; Ewart Guinier, Secretary-Treasurer, United Public Workers; All Pezzatti, Board Member, District 6, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Joseph Selly, President, American Communications Association; Alex Sirota, Manager, Bedding Local 140, and Leon Straus, Executive Secretary, Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions.

Young came to the United States as a lad of 15, an orphan from Russia. He spent his life as a trade union organizer and has been charged with no crime. Arrested on October 26 in deportation proceedings he has been held without bail. Last week Judge Edward Dimock denied bail to him and the decision is now being appealed.



ALP Offers Plan To End Secrecy On State Laws

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Proposals to end star-chamber legislative procedures were submitted Friday to majority and minority leaders of the Senate and Assembly by Arthur Schutzer, state executive secretary of the American Labor Party. Schutzer proposed compulsory public hearings on all important issues; statutory hearings and advance distribution to the public of the annual budget; full and permanent stenographic records of all legislative debates, and en end "to the rat-race, clock-watching windup in the closing days of each session when legislators act on hundreds of bills which they have not had time to read."

Citing the failure to hold a single public hearing on reapportionment bills adopted last November, Schutzer demanded guarantees that the public be heard on such questions as rent control, civil rights and unemployment insurance.

Unlike the Congressional Record there is no documentation made of legislative debate for public reading. The citizen who wishes to learn exactly what was said on the floor of either house about any issue must depend on hearsay, the word of the legislator, or biased and inadequate accounts in the press. No legislator can get a copy of a colleague's remarks or speech in the Legislature except by permission of the legislator who made them. Even then copies are provided only for the legislator who made the comments.

"This means that public legislative records are converted into private diaries," Schutzer told the Albany leaders.

His proposals were presented to Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, Senate President Frank C. Moore and minority leaders in both chambers.

Rally for PRESS FREEDOM

Chairman:

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Author, playwright, one of the courageous "Hollywood Nine," who challenged Un-American Activities Committee, fascist inquisition, and chairman National Committee for Freedom of Press.

Brief Addresses by:

MRS. CHARLOTTA M. BASS

Member National Committee for Press Freedom, former publisher California Eagle, chairman of Sojourners for Truth, and head of delegation which saw Florida Gov. Fuller Warren on bomb-lynching of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

JOHN PITTMAN

International Affairs editor of Daily Worker and The Worker.

PETTIS PERRY

One of 17 victims of "second round" Smith Act indictments in New York City and alternate member of Communist Party National Committee.

CARL LAWRENCE

Political writer for Amsterdam News.

JOSEPH NORTH

Special Daily Worker and The Worker correspondent who will give eyewitness account of aftermath of the Florida bomb-lynchings.

Cultural Program:

***UNITY CHORUS** in excerpts from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest," and other peace songs.*

***PEOPLE'S ARTISTS' QUARTETTE** in a musical presentation, "By-Line! The People."*

Surprises for ace "sub-getters" in the current Daily Worker and The Worker circulation campaign.

Thursday, January 17 8 P.M. Sharp

Doors will open at 7 P.M.

Manhattan Center 34th Street and 8th Avenue

ADMISSION 75c *Auspices: National Committee for Freedom of the Press*

Continuous A-Bomb Inspection Plan Offered by Vishinsky

Daily Worker

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By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Jan. 13.—By his dramatic concessions and sweeping new proposals on disarmament, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky has called the State Department's bluff and once again shown that a real Big Five agreement is possible if Washington can be forced to accept it.

The Soviet statement late Saturday afternoon in effect starts the UN assembly all over again. But it is feared that U.S. ambassador Philip Jessup has received weekend instructions to evade the Soviets' outstretched hand. UN circles are worried that the State Department will move on Monday to send Vishinsky's plan to a new assembly disarmament commission instead of letting it be freely debated by the delegates. This would in effect postpone the matter though hardly bury it.

Vishinsky's vital concessions consisted of a readiness for simultaneous enforcement of a ban on the atombomb and a system of controls. The American and British spokesmen had opposed all along a resolution simply banning the bomb before a control system was effective.

Vishinsky also agreed that a future "international control organ shall have the right to conduct inspection on a continuing basis," as opposed to a previous Soviet feeling that periodic inspections would suffice.

In addition, the new Soviet resolution again calls for an immediate truce in Korea and withdrawal of all foreign troops, and includes earlier ideas for a one-third arms reduction within the next year. Within a month, the Soviet Union is ready to submit data on its own armed forces and atomic weapons, and asks the western powers to do likewise, including—as Vishinsky stressed in his two-hour speech "atomic weapons and military bases in foreign territories."

Other ideas in the resolution were the propositions that membership in the Atlantic Pact is incompatible with the UN charter, and a proposal for a world conference, which would include Peo-

(Continued on Page 6)

Florida Capitol Jimcrow Broken by Delegates

With the world pointing an accusing finger at Florida, Governor Fuller Warren last week temporarily forgot to enforce Florida's jimcrow laws. He met last Wednesday with a Negro and white protest delegation of 20 for more than four hours and promised to "extend myself beyond ordinary measures" to help punish the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, victims of bomb assassination.

Only two weeks before, Gov. Warren had issued a veiled incitement to violence against Walter White, NAACP head. But two weeks of mounting protests had apparently jolted the Governor.

For last Wednesday's delegation, which arrived in Florida from a number of states to attend the funeral of Mrs. Harriett Moore the day before, was greeted by him as "an exemplary manifestation of Americanc citizenship."

The delegates represented the Civil Rights Congress, the Progressive Party, the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, an organization of Negro women, and Jewish, civic and trade union groups.

Led by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, chairman of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, the delegates were greeted individually by the Governor at the State House in Tallahassee, who remarked, "Every American has to deplore these brutal and foul murders. . . ."

The delegates reported their treatment was "respectful" throughout, and that there was no attempt to jimcrow them.

Mrs. Bass told the Governor the

(Continued on Page 6)

Negro's Home Bombed in N. C.

— See Page 3 —

550 in B'klyn Spark Women's Peace Drive

Five hundred and fifty Brooklynites filled the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., yesterday afternoon to launch a huge new women's peace movement designed to reach into every neighborhood and block in the borough. The exceptional Sunday turnout for the program under the auspices of the Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace testified to the growing strength of Brooklyn's peace forces which recently accounted for 58,000 signatures on Christmas peace cards to the President.

All aspects of Brooklyn life were represented. The overwhelming majority were mothers and housewives, Negro and white. The divergence of opinions on many subjects, except that of peace, was well expressed by the keynote speakers. After the invocation by the Rev. Samuel L. Arrington, of the Mount tZon Baptist Church of Bensonhurst, the gathering heard Rabbi Abraham S. Cronbach, theologian an dauthor, professor emeritus Hebrew Union College; Miss Fanny Hurst, well known novelist

(Continued on Page 6)

AUTO PLANT STOPPAGE PROTESTS FLORIDA TERROR

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—Workers in the paint shop in the Briggs Conner plant held a stoppage last Monday in protest against the Florida murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore. The whole plant was held up for 40 minutes as the paint shop workers, predominantly Negro, expressed their mourning and their determination that the government must put a stop to this terror.

FREE PRESS RALLY TO ASK SMITH ACT VICTIMS RELEASE

Thursday evening's Freedom of the Press rally at Manhattan Center will press the fight to release from jail Daily Worker editor-in-chief John Gates, its former publisher, Benjamin J. Davis, and other victims of the Smith Act, according to John Howard Lawson, chairman of the rally's sponsoring committee.

Convicted under the pro-fascist Smith Act, Gates is serving five years in Atlanta Federal pen and Davis in Leavenworth for their political views.

The meeting will also demand that indictments against a number of newspapermen for alleged violation of the Smith Act, as well as indictments of others because of what they wrote and published, be immediately dropped.

One of these newspapermen, James Dolsen, Daily Worker correspondent in Pittsburgh, has been invited to appear at the meeting.

Another Smith Act victim, Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and one of the 17 Communists Party and one of the 17 Communists scheduled to be tried in New York on March 3, will also address the meeting, which will be chaired by Lawson.

Others who will speak briefly include Carl Lawrence of the Amsterdam News, John Pittman, Daily Worker foreign affairs editor, and Joseph North, special Daily Worker correspondent who covered the aftermath of the Florida bomb-assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Mrs. Charlotta M. Bass, former publisher of the "California Eagle" who recently headed a delegation to Florida Governor Fuller Warren on the bombings, will speak in behalf of the National Freedom of the Press Committee, which has arranged the rally.

A cultural program arranged by Peoples Artists will feature an excerpt from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest," by the Uniti Chorus; and a musical presentation, "By-line: the People," by the Peoples Artist quartette.

NY Conference To Map Drive For Big 5 Pact

— See Page 2 —

They Speak from Their Cells

An Editorial

OUR EDITOR JOHN GATES will not be there. Nor will our former publisher, Ben Davis, be there.

They will be locked in their prison cells for the night as we hold our Freedom of the Press rally on Thursday night this week.

But their thoughts, their hearts and their inspiration will be there at Manhattan Center, this Thursday evening.

Their friends, comrades, supporters and well-wishers will stand together at Manhattan Center this Thursday night to take the vow that the cause for which our John Gates and our Ben Davis are in prison cells today will not die, nor be defeated. From their cells, they send their invisible invitation to every one of us to join in this fight.

For while the Washington tax thieves and "defense" grafters are framing new victims—like our veteran Pennsylvania correspondent James Dolsen, like the labor journalists Al Richmond and Philip Connolly on the West Coast and those in Hawaii—they are also showing their fear of the American people.

Our country is not the way it was when the cynical McGraths, Clarks, Medinas, Caudles, and Trumans framed brave Americans to prison for daring to challenge the vicious war in Korea.

Our editor and former publisher may be in prison—but their minority challenge to the Korean disaster has now become the voice of the majority of the nation.

The grafters who framed them stand naked before the people as deceitful and unworthy officials.

This Thursday night meeting will be no routine commemoration of our 28th birthday, which coincides with the free press fight. It will be in the spirit of those two splendid meetings which packed their halls and showed that the peoples fight to save our country from the democracy-killers, the murderers of Negroes, the peace-betrayors is rising.

This paper plays a proud part in that fight, offering itself to all — no matter what their political differences with us may be—the unity and solidarity which can restore the Bill of Rights and save America for peace and democratic liberty.

In the name of John Gates and Ben Davis, the editors and staff of this paper urge you to let nothing stand in the way of your going to Manhattan Center, Thursday evening at 8 p.m. Help free John Gates and Ben Davis, editor and newspaper publisher. Help stop the new frameups of journalists who dare to speak for peace. Do not miss this meeting.

MANHATTAN AT FOURTH OF GOAL IN WORKER SUB DRIVE

— See Page 3 —

N. Y. Conference to Map Drive for 5 Power Pact

On the night of Dec. 4, 500 delegates of New York City's varied neighborhood peace groups mapped a two-point program—a Christmas Peace postcard campaign addressed to President Truman, and a petition campaign for big power negotiations to establish world peace. The first part of the program is already part of the history of the country, the spectacular achieving of 225,000 signatures to the Christmas peace cards. With new awareness that the people are overwhelming for peace, with new confidence in the belief that peace can be won, and with ranks swelled by the unprecedented Christmas campaign, the peace groups are ready for the next phase.

A conference at the Hotel Brevoort on Jan. 22, called by the Greater New York Conference for Peace, will open the big power peace pact drive in the metropolitan area.

The Christmas card campaign, while concentrating on a plea for immediate peace in Korea, also contained a plea for big power consultations for peace. As such it took its place in the swelling national petition drive recording millions of varying expressions for a peace pact. The borough councils have now decided, for the next step, on a petition form addressed personally to each Congressman. Like the Christmas cards, it will be a handsome two tone job, leading off with "Dear Congressman . . ." and displaying prominently the big news story that the Gallup Poll discovered 70 percent of the American people in favor of direct negotiations for world peace.

Among early plans up for consideration Jan. 22, will be to make the petition available in Spanish, Italian and perhaps other languages as well as English. A report on the postcard achievements and citations of outstanding peace workers are also on the agenda.

XMAS CARD RESULTS

Summing up the remarkable achievements of the postcard appeal, without precedent in this city, the Greater New York Council revealed the following breakdown. Brooklyn, led by the Brooklyn Peace Council, accounted for 58,000. Manhattan, whose efforts were coordinated by the Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, achieved 52,000. Queens, led by the Queens Co-Ordinating Council and breaking through to the people as few other campaigns in that borough, accounted for 25,000. The Labor Peace Conference got the names of 40,000 workers on the dotted line. Bronx, led mainly by the Bronx Council of the American Women for Peace, hit 30,000. Upstate New York, nearby New Jersey and miscellaneous areas swelled the total another 20,000.

Signatures were obtained in many ways, mainly by going where people were and calling attention to the cards. In many areas, churches, parent-teachers associations, neighborhoods, forums helped distribute the cards for signatures. In many instances other peace organizations united on the campaign, including branches of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, the Women International League for Peace and Freedom and political groups.

The great peace meeting at Union Square was a highlight spurring the campaign. Thousands of instances were related of canvassed people insisting taking other cards for signatures. Some entire working-class apartment houses signed up without exception. Canvassers reported many workers, after signing, asking, "What else can we do for peace? How about taxes, and these terrible prices . . .?"

Marcel Sherer, chairman of the Greater New York Council, told the Daily Worker Friday, "The biggest thing about this was the discovery of a changed situation in regards to people's attitudes and moods, in every part of the city, not only working-class areas but middle class areas, and in many shops where 100 percent were willing to speak up for peace. There were great hopes for an end of the fighting in Korea by Christmas. They have not yet been fulfilled. But this fight is being carried on and intensified. Because of this delay in Korea, we feel it is all the more important to launch an extensive drive for major power negotiations, the only way peace can be guaranteed."

(More news of the Jan. 22 planning meeting will be forthcoming shortly).

600 MILLION HAVE SIGNED CALL FOR 'NO-WAR' PACT

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Almost 600 million people have signed appeals for a peace pact among the five big powers, United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain, China and France, it was announced here by the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace.

The total number of 596,302,298 signatures come from the following countries:

Albania	865,885
Algeria	120,000
Argentine	3,000,000
Australia	90,000
Austria	871,021
Belgium	409,092
Bolivia	8,500
Brazil	3,000,000
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,530,057
Coloumbia	25,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	350,000
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	128,278
Egypt	100,000
Finland	550,000
France	10,000,000
Germany referendum against remilitarization and for a Peace Treaty	16,700,000
Great Britain	830,000
Greece	36,725
Guatemala	100,000
Holland	342,598
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,700,000
Indonesia	609,163
Iraq	20,000
Israel	354,159
Iran	1,961,198
Italy	16,000,000
Japan	6,000,000
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	200,000
Mexico	300,000
Mongolia	633,877
Norway	30,000
Pakistan	14,000
Paraguay	16,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,000,141
Siam	152,531
Spain	400,000
Sweden	265,000
Switzerland	61,800
Syria	265,000
Transjordan	22,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	130,000
Uruguay	216,000
USSR	117,669,320
Union of South Africa	5,000
Venezuela	45,000
Viet Nam	7,582,378

2,500 AT GENOCIDE RALLY HAIL STOPPAGES BID

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By DAVID PLATT

Paul Robeson, Ben Gold, president of the International Fur & Leather Workers Union and other speakers were cheered to the rafters at Webster Hall, Thursday night by 2,500 unionists, when they called for work stoppages, boycotts, demonstrations and delegations to Washington to protest the political murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

The occasion was a labor symposium on the historic petitioin "We Charge Genocide"—an indictment of the lynching and crimes committed against the Negro people.

The AFL, CIO and independent unionists who were present at the overflow meeting endorsed the call of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and of the Negro Labor Council for a nation-wide work stoppage and for federal action to halt the reign of terror in Florida.

The meeting also called the United Nations General Assembly to use its powers under the charter to halt the crime of genocide against 15,000,000 Negro people in the United States.

In a speech interrupteed with deafening applause several times, Paul Robeson told the unionists that the U. S. Government is attempting to wipe out the Negro people "because theey are afraid of our strength.

"They have tried genocide against us for 300 years. We must be mighty strong to still be here. I tell you," Robeson said, "we are dealing today in the United States with the aroused wrath of the whole American nation. The 15 million Negroes in our land say it is about time it stopped. There's a closing of ranks among our people. The Negro masses are driving their leaders to speak as they have never spoken before and for good and sufficient reason. For we are dealing here with the question of life and death of the Negro people—life or death for American democracy—life or death for the whole world."

Ben Gold, who chaired the symposium, said the Genocide petition will soon become as well known internationally as Zola's "I Accuse" which broke the Dreyfus case wide open and shook the corrupt French ruling class to its roots a half century ago.

"We Charge Genocide" he declared, "is not the book of the month or of the year, but the book of the century. It is the cry of a people that will not be silenced by rope or blackjack. It is the cry of a suffering people that will roll like a snowball throughout the world." He lashed the cowardice of the Philip Murrays, Walter Reuthers and William Greens for their silence on the genocide war on the Negro.

Doxey Wilkerson of the Jefferson School described genocide as the "American way of jimcrow life. Genocide means bigger profits," he declared.

Wilkerson quoted from Perlo's book on 'Imperialism' which estimates that American capitalism's extra profits from the super exploitation of the Negro in the year 1948 was $4 billions. "Therefore they are interested in maintaining that system of murder."

Wilkerson called for a boycott of Florida products, pointing out that the businessmen there are sensitive to the fact that their state is a vacation resort. He noted that while the population of Florida is 3 millions, the state is host to 6 million tourists each year.

Clifford Cameron, manager, UE Local 475, said the Genocide book was not only a serious indictment of the American government but a "serious indictment against the American people who allow this to continue." He urged more action in the fight for Negro rights on the part of the progressive unions.

Ruth Seigel, executive secretary, Hollander Joint Board, Fur Workers Union, also stated it was not enough to talk about genocide. "We must organize. We must fight back."

Cleveland Robinson, vice-president, District 65, DPOWA indicated certain specific actions that trade unions could undertake in the fight against genocide and cited his union's picketing of the Department of Justice demanding action in th eMoore murder.

Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer, United Public Workers, thrilled the audience with his account of the formation of the powerful Negro Labor Council in Cincinnati, which he said, was an historic step forward in the fight for equal rights and first-class citizenship for Negroes.

Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, Negro leader who recently completed a prison sentence for contempt because he refused to be an informer against leaders to the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress, received an ovation when he got up to read the resolution endorsing the Genocide petition to the United Nations.

The widows of Robert Mallard, Francis Grayson—one of the Martinsville Eleven, and Henhy Fields were introduced by the chairman after which the audience rose for a moment of silence in memory of these martyred victims of genocide.

The singing of Nadyne Brewer, young Negro soprano who has one of the most beautiful voices we have ever heard, brought down the house.

Mort Freeman, just back from a concert tour of Europe was also acclaimed for his Israeli songs.

All in all, it was a great labor rally for a great cause. Chairman Gold got a big hand when he announced that similar meetings sponsored by trade union committees were set for other parts of the country.

UE Picks McAvoy For Albany Post

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The United Electrical Workers yesterday announced the appointment of Clifford T. McAvoy as Legislative Representative of the Union for New York State.

McAvoy, the American Labor Party candidate for City Council President in last November's New York City election, has served the UE as legislative director in Washington. He was formerly Deputy Commissioner of Welfare under Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, ingeniously capitalizing on the heroic saga of the sea exemplified by the Flying Enterprise skipper Capt. Carlsen, seeks to measure his heroism with a political yardstick. It cites the Churchill visit, the Truman State of the Union message, the fall of the French Pleven government, the Bonn Parliament approval of the Schuman Plan—all of which occurred during the days Capt. Carlsen fought vainly to save his ship—to make its point. "The rest of us have not lost our vessel, nor have we gained same harbor," says the Times, and then adds . . . "We shall not sink."

Distortion of Capt. Carlsen's dramatic struggle against the elements to cover up warmongering venom is becoming a daily feature of editors, admirals, generals, politicians and munition-makers, who would pit themselves against the people as Carlsen did against the Atlantic. But the sophistry doesn't work. No amount of phony symbolism nor imperialistic moralizations can hide the shrill graveyard whistle emanating from the Times editorial office.

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THE TRIBUNE is forced to disclose a home-front tragedy in a four-column headline: "Detroit Is Bitter and Confused as Jobs Melt Away" that helps expose the disastrous effects of the bipartisan war economy on the living standards of the American workers. Gene M. Brown, writing from the auto city "whose mass production has become a symbol to the world of the American economy," reports that Detroit "is torn today by labor unrest, accusations, investigations and bitterness." More than 150,000 auto workers arer without jobs and the United Auto Workers predicts 250,000 will be out of work before long. From a melee of half-truths, proposed panaceas, confusions and outright lies to hide the real reason for the Detroit unemployment, Brown is forced to say:

". . . an angry and jobless membership (UAW) can stimulate strong actions."

Brown doesn't say what auto workers are realizing in greater numbers every day: that an economy which is based on tanks and death cannot long provide autos and jobs, that the Washington, bipartisan war drive is becoming unable to solve its own contradictions. That is, how to produce both guns and butter. Like Hitler, it is sacrificing butter for guns. Detroit is only the most dramatic example of what the nation will suffer unless the government is forced back on the road to a peacetime economy.

•

THE DAILY NEWS can always find a Wall Street oracle to "swat inflation" and prove its argument that taxes which fall on the rich are "Communistic." Not that such a situation exists in Washington, Albany or City Hall, but the News doesn't even like a teeny-weeny crust of the progteering bankroll to be rubbed off. Bernard Baruch and Socony-Oil president George V. Holton are echoed for their warnings to Mayor Impellitteri and Truman, respectively, that it's "impossible" to plan salary increases, welfare improvements, social and public works projects, educational expansion, etc., until "inflation" ceases. Economy—that's the word. Meaning mass firings, retrenchment of vital services and reduced salaries.

'Medal for Willie' Reopens With New Vigor and Insight

A Medal For Willie, a one act play by William Branch, presented by The Committee for the Negro in the Arts, directed by Elwood Smith, produced by Maxwell Glanville. At the Club Baron.

Cast

Janitor	Joseph MacFadden
Janitress	Helen Martin
Taylor	Edmund Cambridge and Leon Bibb
Mrs. Jackson	Clarice Taylor
Lucy Mae	Helen Owens
Captain	Eli Rill
Mayor	Logan Ramsey
Superintendent	Stefan Gerasch
General	Lonny Chapman
Barber	Harry Bergman
Customer	Sheppard Kerman
Shinebey	Roger Furman
Editor	Edmund Williams
Reporter	Eli Rill
Bernice	Jeannette Conliffe
Buddy	Roger Furman
White Boy	Ed Walsh
Principal	Kenneth Manigault
Mr. Jackson	Charles Gri..n

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

The reopening of "A Medal for Willie" the one-act play by William Branch at the Club Baron, 132 St. and Lenox Ave., on Monday left no doubt that it is a powerful indictment against war and a vigorous statement of how Negroes feel about fighting for "democracy" they don't have.

But let it be said right now that this play is not getting the support it deserves from the labor and progressive movement. On the other hand, its sponsors, the Committee for the Negro in the Arts, should find ways and means of taking this fine drama and the excellent performances of all the actors into the churches, social clubs, tenants' organizations, women's clubs, unions, youth groups and all other community institutions where there can be no doubt that it will be supported and appreciated.

When the play first opened last year those critics who saw it and reported it were unrestrained in their praise. To this reviewer's mind it is a better production this time.

Briefly the play deals with what happens when a Pentagon General comes to "Midway," a little southern town, to present to the parents of Willie Jackson a decoration awarded to him after he had been killed in battle. The town is celebrating the occasion by abolishing jimcrow for that day. What happens when Mrs. Jackson receives the medal, and an inside view of white supremacy and how Negroes feel about fighting it make it a fine evening of entertainment. It was the third time this reviewer saw it, and it will not be the last.

The first time I felt that Kenneth Manigault's portrayal of the "principal," a craven Negro, verged too much toward the caricature, but this time Manigault has done the character with the tragic overtones that, while having their humorous side present him as a product of the white supremacist system of maintaining itself.

And again, Clarice Taylor as Mrs. Jackson, achieved the loving strength characteristic of Negro mothers in their concern for their children in the world of living jimcrow.

Several new actors turn in good performances such as Edmund Cambridge and Leon Bibb, alternating as "Taylor" the assistant principal; Logan Ramsey as "The Mayor," and Lonny Chapman as "The General."

Although Helen Martin as "The Janitress" has only a few lines, nevertheless, Miss Martin, who was seen in "Deep are the Roots" displays a sense of the Negro working-class character which this reviewer has rarely seen in the theater. Joseph McFadden as "The Janitor" also falls in this category.

Hence this reviewer raises the same question that was raised in the first review of "Willie." Isn't it time for a national Negro theater? There's the acting talent. There are surely writers like Branch with material (or if there aren't, certainly such a movement will stimulate it). And there's the huge hungry audience in the Negro community, ravenous for honest theater entertainment that shows the truth about Negro life rather than what the white supremacists in Hollywood and on Broadway have to offer.

In short there's a priceless jewel on the stage in Harlem. Those people who are fighting for peace and Negro rights would learn a few things and get a lot of inspiration not to mention entertainment, if they'd get together and see "A Medal for Willie."

Helen Owens (Lucy Mae) and Clarice Taylor (Willie's mother) in a scene from 'A Medal for Willie.'

FIGHT SEATTLE LIBRARY'S BAN ON 'GENOCIDE' BOOK

SEATTLE, Jan. 13.—In an unprecedented action, the Seattle Public Library has refused to accept a copy of "We Charge Genocide," the text of the historic petition to the United Nations in behalf of the Negro people.

Librarian John S. Richards refused to meet with Negro members of a delegation which sought to have the library staff review its decision. In a letter to Bernard Freyd, who attempted to donate the book, Richards said the library "does not feel . . . that it is suited for our use."

The delegation included Freyd, the Rev. James W. Brown, Seattle Negro minister; Vincent Davis, Negro trade unionist, and John Daschbach, chairman of the Washington Civil Rights Congress, which is organizing sale of the book in this state.

Richards said he would meet only with Daschbach, who had called to make the appointment. The Rev. Brown and Daschbach announced they will appeal the staff's decision to the five-person library board at its next meeting Feb. 4.

In his session with Daschbach, Richards admitted that no Negro library personnel had taken part in the discussion of the book.

In addition to calling for acceptance of the volume for library shelves, Daschbach also requested a discussion, on the library premises, of "Genocide." He pointed out the American Library Association code provides for discussions of controversial subjects without regard to the beliefs or affiliations of parties to the controversies. The code calls on libraries to make space and facilities available for such discussions.

Richards refused the request.

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The librarian also refused to produce a copy of the standards by which books are judged, and to indicate in what way the staff believed "We Charge Genocide" fails to meet the standards.

In his letter to Freyd, Richards had also put forward the pretext that "our space is limited," but under questioning from Daschbach he admitted space was not a consideration.

At various times Richards advanced several "reasons" for the censorship action. He said the book was "too intemperate for our use." He also argued the book had "no author" until Daschbach pointed out the eight co-authors listed on the reverse of the title-page.

"It was evident that Mr. Richards was searching for any pretext in an effort to prevent the people of our city from gaining access to the monumental documentation of the crimes of the U. S. government against the people which is contained in this book," Daschbach declared.

"In taking this position, the library staff is itself guilty of complicity in the crime of genocide against the Negro people.

"Furthermore, flagrant book censorship such as this is a giant stride toward book-burning. Every citizen should demand this anti-Negro decision be reversed."

'Peace Will Win,' Ivens' New Film Jan. 19 at Stanley

"Peace Will Win!", Joris Ivens' new film will open at the Stanley Theatre on Jan. 19.

"Peace Will Win!" is a full length documentary film about the Second World Peace Congress, held in November of 1950 in Warsaw with the participation of more than 2,000 delegates from 81 countries. In it appear many leading personalities in the fields of art, science, religion, government and labor.

Joris Ivens, director of "Spanish Earth," "400 Million," "Indonesia Calling" and "Zeider Zee," directed the film with Jerzy Szlebuski of Poland.

"Peace Will Win!" is narrated in English and will have its American premiere at the Stanley Theatre on Saturday. The film is said being made available in the 16mm versions.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

That Man Veeck Again . . .

MY FAVORITE BASEBALL MAGNATE, which I admit it is not hard to become, has just opened his mouth and said a mouthful on a very important, hush hush subject. The man's name, of course, is Bill Veeck. The topic is gambling on baseball and the dangers it holds for the sport. The place he said what he had to say was the "Sporting News," the baseball weekly, and it's a little surprising to find that the explosive thing he said there had not been picked up and treated as the big story it is in the papers. Or, on the other hand, is it?—remembering that it was the good old newspapers that published the big gamblers' odds on college basketball. The "Post," for example, has three, count 'em, three daily sports columns, and as of right now, through Friday's paper, nobody has mentioned Veek's remarks. Sporting News came out last Monday.

Anyhow, Veeck revealed that he had made a practice of obtaining the "morning line" on baseball games every day and checking it against any sudden shift of line that developed in the afternoon. He discovered with ease that the big gambling line comes out of a Minneapolis house. It did for basketball, too, and it still functions serenely undisturbed by those who prate, in high places and low, of fighting corruption. Veeck made the point that he knew of no dishonesty in baseball and knows of none, but was just watching for anything suspicious involving odds, selections of pitchers, etc. He said:

"Some club owners may play the ostrich and hide their heads in the sand and holler 'We know nothing about baseball wagers.' This is ridiculous. There is betting on games. A lot of it I imagine. How much money is wagered on baseball every day during the season I never did discover. But it must come to a sizable total. I was determined that this betting never should affect the Cleveland club, just as I am determined that it shall not involve the Browns."

Veeck said one thing wrong there. He said "some" club owners, instead of "all," but that's just a little intra-fraternity courtesy. The point is that even though he may be a little fuzzy about the mammoth structure of gambling, he does understand that big money deals always press relentlessly for the sure thing, for dishonesty and corruption, as in basketball (and as in 'defense' contracts). He is worried about baseball and he is voicing his concern.

Which is good for Veeck, and not so good for the other 15 magnates who haven't his honesty.

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YOU CAN SAY whatever else you want about him, but the necktieless Mr. Veeck is far and away the most fascinating and forthright character in the non-playing department of our national pastime. He makes quite a habit of being the first to depart from the magnates' traditions of doing and saying nothing that wasn't done or said in 1899.

This is the guy who once raced by plane to beat another club to a player he wanted down in Puerto Rico, chasing the player along a winding road in a plane-auto thriller which would have brought kids to their feet cheering wildly in any Saturday afternoon matinee house. You may say this smacks of the screwball, but remember that baseball's record number of fans crowded their way into Cleveland's Municipal Stadium in 1948 to see the man's ballclub in action. And if you are more impressed by the artistic than the financial, the team itself accomplished nothing less than winning its pennant and the World Series, than which there is no more.

Veeck is the man who announced in 1947 that he had signed Larry Doby, a Negro player. This made Cleveland the second team in baseball and the first in the American League to bring democracy to the diamond at a time when other magnates were frantically trying to seal it off and let it die out at Brooklyn. Under attack at the time from many reactionary sources, to which of course he was subject as a magnate, he said "I'm working on the assumption that the war advanced our ideas a little." He had the "odd" view that moves to extend democracy were a logical follow-up of a war fought for democracy. He felt a little personal about this perhaps because he left the lower part of one leg on the island of Bougainville.

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HE HAS MADE many "maverick" moves in the stuffy world of magnateville. For instance, when he signed Bob Feller to a record contract he said: "Oh, everyone knows he's worth even more than that. All he has to do is fill the ballpark a few times and we get that back." The magnates just LOVED that. Once he got a letter from a fan named Joe Early asking how come all the "days" and "nights" for players and none for the people who pay the freight. "How about a night for me?" A little while later, Veeck arranged a "Joe Early" night, in which the letter writer was led on the field and given the usual gift treatment. As an added fillip, Veeck had a planeload of fresh orchids flown in from Hawaii and gave one to every lady.

Daft? Maybe, but what public relations!

Another innovation gives a more interesting insight into the churnings of the man's mind. He set up a huge nursery in the Stadium, staffed it with professional people and invited mothers to drop their kids in there free while seeing the game. I saw the place. It was a kids' wonderland. "You know something," he said during the tour, "when we started that I was just thinking of making it easier for the mothers to come out. I never had in mind what a wonderful thing it would be just to have youngsters of different colors and creeds playing together as they should be."

It was Veeck who, after receiving a trade union delegation, invited the great Satchel Paige to join the team and get his name into the big league records, where it should have been 20 years earlier. It was Veeck who brought on the popular Hank Greenberg, who after a long and brilliant career in Detroit, had been rebuffed with nasty rudeness by auto mogul Briggs. Veeck's welcome to Hank could easily be interpreted as a rebuke to some anti-Semitism high in baseball's councils.

One of his dramatic actions was the release for publication in Cleveland papers of a foul letter abusing him for signing a Negro player. He gave it out together with his reply, an eloquently scornful brief on elementary democracy.

Now he is in St. Louis, where he quickly changed the lily-white setup of the Browns. He's made mistakes, like trying to trade Lou Boudreau just before the pennant year. He finally gave ear to the outraged "nay" of the fans, and I suppose that's a pretty big part of his uniqueness.

I'd buy him as commissioner anytime.

Judge Sets March 3 for Trial Of 16 N. Y. Smith Act Victims

By RICHARD O. BOYER

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Despite the shortness of time available to defense attorneys, one of whom has just been retained, for preparation of an extremely involved and highly important case to Americans everywhere, Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan yesterday ordered that 16 defendants arrested in New York under the thought-control Smith Act to go to trial on March 3.

Judge Ryan agreed to a severance of the case of Israel Amter, elder statesman of the Communist Party, now 70 and ill, from his 16 co-defendants because of his physical condition. He also took under advisement the motion for severance of Jacob Mindel, Marxist scholar and teacher, also 70, who is even more ill than Amter.

Defense attorneys were frankly dismayed at being forced to trial at such early date. John T. McTernan, former regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board in Northern California, where he was later regional enforcement attorney for the OPA, pointed out that he had become an attorney of record in the case little more than a week ago.

In asking for more time, he told the court that not only did he have to confer with each of the 13 defendants he represents but because they were charged with conspiring with the 11 Communist Party leaders convicted at the first thought-control trial at Foley Square, he had to thoroughly familiarize himself with the entire record of that trial. It consists, he pointed out, of 20 large volumes and 10,000 printed pages.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, veteran of 40 years in the American labor movement and a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, is acting as her own attorney, secretary of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, head of the Farm Commission and an alternate member of the National Committee, will also defend himself in the courtroom. Frank Serri, former president of the Kings County Bar Association, is representing Albert F. Lannon, a founder of the National Maritime Union, and a defendant facing 5 years in prison for writing on the 70th birthday of William Z. Foster, natonal chairman of the Communist Party.

Judge Ryan opened the proceedings with the defendants standing in a semi-circle around the bench, by setting Feb. 18 as the opening date of the trial of a political party and beliefs and written words of those of its members appearing before him.

"Is your honor familiar with the difficulties I face?" Mr. McTernan asked, but the court replied that "five weeks 's ample opportunity to prepare."

Serri interjected to say that he had been in the case for some months, had devoted virtually all of his time to it, including long hours of work at night, but said that not even he had time to finish readng the Dennis record of the first Foley Square trial.

The court seemed somewhat impressed, declaring he knew Serri had worked hard.

"But I am only on volume eleven of the Dennis trial," Serri said, "and I have nine more volumes to go. It is a physical impossibility for us to be ready in February."

Judge Ryan frequently interjected that the defendants had been indicted on June 20 and that they had some six months for preparation. Serri replied that in the five months he had been in virtually every waking moment had been occupied with the preparation of motions asking for the dismissal of the indictment, partly on the grounds that convinced Federal Judge Mathes in California that a similar indictment was so defective that he dismissed it. Serri again emphasized that McTernan had just entered the case and remarked that he, himself, had not yet been able to go into the actual preparation for the trial itself because of pre-trial motions.

It was at this point Judge Ryan agreed to the March 3 date, but even this later date, a spokesman for the defendants declared, works a hardship on attorneys and those facing trial. Legal preparation for a trial inevitably involving books, opinion, political philosophy, the writings of defendants which in many instances constitute the sole "overt act" charged against them, is incredibly difficult.

Moreover, a spokesman later declared, it was preposterous to say that the defendants had six months in which to prepare their case. Rather, it was said, they had been denied due process of law, denied bail when their bail was proper and adequate, denied adequate legal representation, and restrictions had been placed on their movement. The fight for bail, itself, required some two months and more time was taken as virtually every leading lawyer in the United States was approached with the request that they represent the defendants.

Instead of two lawyers carrying the huge load of sixteen defendants, the case really required some eight or nine attorneys for adequate defense in a trial involving the gravest constitutional issues and the welfare of the entire American people. Not only had defendants been denied the right to travel out of the southern district of the federal court, a spokesman for them declared but they had been trailed and followed for months by some 102 agents of the FBI, and this fact alone made it virtually impossible for them to retain additional attorneys, adequately prepare their case, and obtain the due process of law that is their right. It was suggested that the 102 FBI agents could serve the country better by apprehending the assasins of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Florida.

The 16 facing trial on March 3, are Miss Flynn, Mr. Perry, Mr. Lannon, Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones, Alexander Bittelman, V. J. Jerome, Louis Weinstock, William Weinstone, Marion Bachrach, Mr. Mindel Isidore Begun, Alexander Trachtenberg, Simon W. Gerson, Arnold Johnson, and George Blake Charney.

Rally for PRESS FREEDOM

Chairman:

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Author, playwright, one of the courageous "Hollywood Nine," who challenged Un-American Activities Committee, fascist inquisition, and chairman National Committee for Freedom of Press.

Brief Addresses by:

MRS. CHARLOTTA M. BASS

Member National Committee for Press Freedom, former publisher California Eagle, chairman of Sojourners for Truth, and head of delegation which saw Florida Gov. Fuller Warren on bomb-lynching of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

JOHN PITTMAN

International Affairs editor of Daily Worker and The Worker.

PETTIS PERRY

One of 17 victims of "second round" Smith Act indictments in New York City and alternate member of Communist Party National Committee.

CARL LAWRENCE

Political writer for Amsterdam News.

JOSEPH NORTH

Special Daily Worker and The Worker correspondent who will give eyewitness account of aftermath of the Florida bomb-lynchings.

Cultural Program:

***UNITY CHORUS** in excerpts from Shostakovich's new peace cantata, "Song of the Forest," and other peace songs.*

***PEOPLE'S ARTISTS' QUARTETTE** in a musical presentation, "By-Line! The People."*

Surprises for ace "sub-getters" in the current Daily Worker and The Worker circulation campaign.

Thursday, January 17 8 P.M. Sharp

Doors will open at 7 P.M.

Manhattan Center 34th Street and 8th Avenue

ADMISSION 75c *Auspices: National Committee for Freedom of the Press*

3,000 Unionists Picket D. of J.

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Wall Street's canyons echoed with some very un-Wall Street slogans Friday as over 3,000 Negroes and white workers, during a two hour picketline, shouted demands that the Florida bomb murderers be caught and punished. The demonstration, sponsored by District 65, was held before the Department of Justice offices at 45 Broadway.

At noon, as brokers and white collar workers in the financial district poured out to lunch, the air was filled with:

"Hey, McGrath, open your mouth!"

"Stop the terror in the South!"

This was for the U.S. Attorney General who has the power to act with all the authority of the U.S. government but has sent only a token complement of FBI men to Florida, following the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.

Again and again, as 65'ers joined the line from shops and offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, the police had to give them additional 10 foot extensions of marching space.

"Stop dilly-dallying with dynamite," "We want democracy, stop lynching now" the placards read, as TV and newspaper photographers "shot" the line.

Across the street, passersby crowded the narrow sidewalks. The cops were more polite than they ever are in Harlem or Union Square.

One Ivy-League-dressed gentleman asked this reporter, "Do you think this sort of thing helps make sympathy for you colored folks?"

"We colored folks don't want sympathy so much as we want justice and rights," we told him.

"Well I'm for that, too," he answered, "but I think this is interfering with the process of justice."

"Well the FBI hasn't ever caught a lyncher yet, think about that," we answered. He looked lost for words and walked away.

David Livingston, president of District 65, who was on the line, told reporters, "Demonstrations of this kind by other unions and organizations should be continued throughout the country until government officials act with vigor against those responsible for the murder of the Moores and attacks on other minority groups throughout the country."

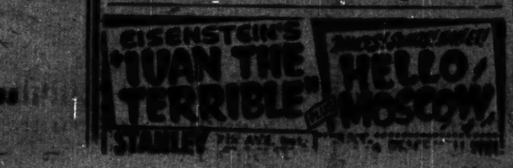
Other District 65 officials picketing were Cleveland Robinson, vice-president; Milton Revrby, assistant to Livingston, and Morris Doswell, organizer.

A lunchtime meeting on the murder of Harry T. Moore and Mrs. Harriet Moore held Thursday by Lerner Shop Crews 25 and 26 went on record to join the mass demonstration in front of the Justice Dept. Friday and delegated shop steward Ben Kaplowitz to phone the White House and ask President Truman to intercede with the FBI and hurry the investigation of the killings. The meeting of the 50 workers in these two crews was one of many held throughout the shop.

The President is "cognizant of what happened and is doing everything in his power to bring the killers to justice," was the only answer by Mr. Young, one of the President's secretaries to the shop delegate when he called Friday morning.

PREDICT 400,000 LAYOFFS IN HOME BUILDING FIELD

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—At least 400,000 workers will be thrown out of jobs by the new Government cutback in home building, it was stated Friday by the National Association of Home Builders. The Government program will also raise housing prices sharply, the association declared.

Production boss Manly Fleischmann told Congress Wednesday that home building, now at a rate of 850,000 a year, will be slashed 23 percent to a rate of 660,000 a [illegible] and June.